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VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1862. NUMBER 52.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1862.

LINES DOWN.

The Eastern and Southern lines were "down" last night, and we are without dispatches, except a brief one from Cairo.

THE NEWS.

The latest news from the Potomac is to the effect that the rebels have crossed the river near Point of Rocks and occupied Frederick, Maryland, in force. The statement, however, does not seem to be well authenticated. If it be true, it would seem to afford a very fine opportunity to any enterprising general on our side, if that phenomenon is to be found at the head of our army.

The intelligence from Kentucky and Tennessee is important. There can be no doubt that Gen. Bragg has left Chattanooga and is now advancing towards Nashville. It is reported that the rebels have attacked Stevenson and been repulsed with heavy loss. (A map on the second page of this paper will show the location of the several strategic points in Gen. Buell's department.) It is reported also that Athens, Alabama, has been burned by our forces. This is the town which Gen. Turchin was court-martialed for handling somewhat too roughly for Gen. Buell's notions of etiquette.

Cincinnati was alarmed yesterday by a report of the approach of a rebel force to a point within thirty miles of the city. A Louisville dispatch announces the burning of three bridges over Branson Creek, on the line of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

A MEETING OF LOYAL GOVERNORS.

The great Union meeting of Saturday evening passed resolutions strongly recommending a meeting of the Governors of the loyal States for the purpose of consultation in regard to the grave condition of national affairs, with the view of aiding the president to devise plans that may be effective in rescuing the Union from its great peril. The suggestion is a proper and timely one. The governors of the loyal States know the sentiments of the people better than the president, as they reside among and mingle with them. They are a body of wise and patriotic men. They might be able to point out the radical defects in the present mode of conducting the war, and to propose some plan giving reasonable promise of success. They would be a body of counsellors speaking for the people of their respective States, to the administration whose advice would be entitled to respect and consideration. We think it is the duty of the State executives to hold such a convocation immediately. Let Governor Yates name a day and place, and earnestly invite the other Governors to meet him. Cleveland is central and of easy access. The telegraph would quickly serve the notice.

GENERAL POPE.

We copy from the New York *Tribune* a letter reviewing the recent battles in Virginia, in which Gen. Pope is severely blamed for alleged incompetency on the field of Saturday, and especially for permitting the rebels to get in his rear at Manassas, when he had repeated warnings of their movements in that direction. We copy this letter as a part of the news, or rumors, of the day, without knowing aught of the matter beyond what is there stated.

The Washington *Republican* states that Gen. Pope has been relieved of his command, at his own request, for the purpose of preferring charges in person against Generals Fitz John Porter and Sumner, for disobedience of orders. It is intended, also, that a court of inquiry will soon be held on the recent reverses, for the purpose of fixing the enormous blame where it belongs. This is what the people want. Let there be light!

GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

We learn from the best authority that Gen. Grant's army is being rapidly concentrated upon an important line for active operations. It will be cheering news to the country to hear that the veterans of Donelson and Shiloh have shaken off their enforced lethargy, and are once more moving against the foe.

Death of Gov. Casey.

We learn that Hon. Zadock Casey, of Mount Vernon, Jefferson county, in this State—father of Hon. Samuel K. Casey, of Joliet—died after brief illness yesterday.

Gov. Casey was a man of noble character and mind. He was one of the most prominent men in the State, and one of the oldest residents. He was Lieutenant Governor of this State some years ago, and has been a member of Congress for several terms, and has filled other public positions with signal ability.

The Illinois 19th Fighting.

A letter received here to-day from the camp of the 19th Illinois regiment, dated Aug. 29th, says: Companies A, B, C, D, E, F and K were on the Chattanooga road fighting. The rebels who attacked them demanded their surrender. They replied they would die to a man first. A regiment has been sent from Nashville to re-inforce them.—*Journal.*

[Lieut. Young, of the 19th Illinois, now in this city, says he has a letter from Decatur, the headquarters of the 19th, of a subsequent date to the above reported fight, which makes no mention of it, but on the contrary says everything is quiet with them.—Trib.]

Colorado.

Gov. Evans of Colorado Territory, authorizes us to deny, most positively, the report in the Santa Fe *Gazette*, that there is an uprising among the people of Colorado against the government. The guerilla bands on the border of New Mexico are the only disturbing element there. The citizens of Colorado are as loyal and law abiding as those of any of the loyal States of the Union.

☞ The correspondent of the New York *World* says:

"We are reliably informed and believe that on Thursday, Secretary Stanton handed in his resignation of the portfolio of the Secretary of War. His resignation was promptly accepted by the President, and General Halleck was asked to take his stead. Gen. Halleck accepted."

The author of this statement is understood to be the lying fellow who writes the Washington letters of the *Times* of this city, that are not manufactured in the office. Coming from such a source, the report is entitled to no sort of credit, unless substantiated by persons of some truth and veracity.

A COUNCIL OF WAR.—On Monday a council of war was held at Centreville, at which Generals Pope, McDowell, Sigel, Banks, Heintzelman, Kearney, Hooker, Porter, Reno, Cox, Sumner and Sturgis were present. The plans submitted have been approved by General Halleck.

At this council of war the determination was no doubt arrived at of throwing our army into the fortifications until sufficient reinforcements should have arrived to swell our numbers at least to an equality of those of the rebels. We were not whipped outright by the rebels, but owing to their greatly superior numbers, we were in danger of being whipped.

☞ The party that furnished the telegraph statement to the Chicago papers that "wild-cat bankers were applying for currency at a rate that would soon set five millions of it afloat," has accommodated himself to us from the imputation of wilful misrepresentation. The statement was founded upon information [illegible] that warranted him in believing [illegible] in a position to [illegible] it is singular that [illegible] reporter so much at random.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

RETREAT OF OUR ARMY.

Review of the Recent Fighting.

GENS. POPE AND McDOWELL BLAMED.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

CAMP NEAR CHAIN BRIDGE, Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1862.

Slowly and sullenly the two armies of the republic, outgeneraled and defeated, have fallen back from the battlefield to Centreville, from Centreville to Fairfax, from Fairfax, to the Potomac. The latest experiment in generalship is the most immediate and disastrous failure. Once more the national army gathers about the national capital, and the defense of Washington is the strategic signal of the Peninsular advance upon Richmond.

The retreat from Centreville to Fairfax was complete on Monday night. Sumner, Sigel and Porter held the hill during the day. Heintzelman, McDowell and the rest were already gone. All Monday night the three rearward corps struggled along the crowded road to Fairfax, Porter covering the retreat. On Tuesday morning the rebels once more held the sweeping line of forts that pointed to the east all winter long, and defied our advance.

Last night the whole army retreated, and this morning the western bank of the Potomac is the only Virginia camp of the national troops. Heintzelman and Franklin went back on the Alexandria road, McDowell by Falls Church, Sumner and Sigel and Porter by Vienna and Lewinsville. We may bitterly announce once more that the army of the Potomac and the army of Virginia, crouching beneath thirty forts that girdle the capital, are believed to be safe.

I suppose no future hope can be hazarded if the details of an accomplished retreat are given to the world. I record, therefore, very briefly and incompletely, what I have seen and heard in the three nights and two days just past—nights and days of sleepless activity which can scarcely have brought to any one who shared their gloomy experience a single cheerful thought, or a moment of repose.

When I left Washington, on Sunday night, although it was known that Pope had been defeated and driven back to Centreville, none, or very few, supposed that he was to abandon that position, famous for its strength, without a fight. A battle was expected next day at the furthest, and no one certainly knew whether there had not already been another during the day. I passed through Alexandria and out on the Fairfax road at 7 in the evening. Not half a mile beyond the town I met a train of heavily loaded wagons, and hailed a driver—"Where are you from?" "Centreville." The whole story was told in a word. The army was retreating.

For the next ten miles the road was filled with the trains of every corps in the army, everywhere crowded and frequently halting. Mingled with the wagons were great numbers of ambulances and carriages, filled with wounded and dying men. They had been all day on the road, a day of confinement, privation, discomfort and torture. Many must have remained all night on the road—many also in the wagons, which, as conveyances for wounded men, are only one degree worse than ambulances.

Near Alexandria, and at intervals for some miles beyond, the bivouac fires of many camps blazed along the road and glimmered in distant fields. Guards for the trains, straggling cowards from the front, sections of batteries, squadrons of cavalry, and further on toward Fairfax regiments and shattered brigades moving to the rear, and finally the last division of reinforcements marching for the front, streamed along the road, and wound in and out of the endless trains. It was impossible to ride faster than a walk. I reached Fairfax at 11. The town was quiet—only a guard at the further end, none of whose officers knew where headquarters were, whether at Centreville or to the rear. So I spent what was left of the night at Fairfax, and rode on next morning to Centreville.

It is needless now to explain the constantly changing disposition of forces during the days which followed the defeat of Saturday. Three corps at least remained at Centreville on Monday, and were scattered over the broad slopes of the hill on either side of the road in unmilitary disorder. They had never been in order—no more had the rest of the army since the retreat. There was no head to put them in order. There was no order in any department of the service. There was not ammunition enough in the batteries or in the cartridge-boxes of the infantry, enough for another battle, yet no one knew where the ammunition trains were to be found. In the first five minutes I met three ordnance officers riding in search of those trains. No fault of theirs that the trains could not be found. They are able officers, but no control was in their hands—no means of doing their duty. Orderlies have just been sent in all directions in search of the wagons—and it was already 10 o'clock, and a battle hourly expected since daylight.

The camps were inextricably entangled—not to my eye or judgment only, though I have seen enough to know something about it, but I heard a general commanding a *corps d'armee* say he did not know, and could not ascertain, the relative position of the other corps. Another general, a regular officer of engineers, and famous for topographical clearness and skill, said to me that one glance at the hillside was enough to show that there was no general at the head of the army encamped there.

It was no better with the supplies of food. The troops were half fed, or fed irregularly. Regimental wagons were unloaded, and ordered to Alexandria for food and forage. Then the order was countermanded, and they were reloaded and ordered to the rear. Brigades without supplies were sent out on the flanks and in front, and left there without wagons to shift for themselves—I suppose to subsist on the country; and from the country they might have gathered scanty grass, and if in the woods, leaves for their horses—for the men, nothing. But if a general on the eve of a battle cannot supply his troops with powder, it is useless to expect they shall be fed. I need not multiply instances. There was mismanagement everywhere, because at headquarters there was incompetence, confusion, no settled plans, no head.

The army was not so much disheartened as enraged—willing to fight, but not willing to be sacrificed—denouncing, with a unanimity that had no exception, the incapacity which had caused their defeat. No one believed that the combined force of the rebels were in front; and as for the battle of Saturday, the men, the officers, the generals who fought it, confess with shame and anger that they were beaten by half their number. The army was not defeated; its commander was out-generaled. He neither knew where his enemy was, nor would suffer himself to be informed. He was warned that the enemy was massing on his left—every soldier knew it, but he disbelieved and denied it; sent batteries and troops to the right, to the center, to the rear—everywhere but where they were wanted—then, in a moment, found himself surrounded, enveloped, crushed and defeated.

McDowell was censured not less severely than Pope. With the latter his advice was said to have undue controlling influence. "The only order Pope gave was the order to retreat." McDowell fought the battle. Pope leaned only on his advice—yielded him command throughout. It was a blunder from the beginning. It was useless said an officer to fight under McDowell. I shall do my duty as an officer, but we shall loose every battle where he commands. I do not know whether I have heard treachery or imbecility most frequently imputed to McDowell. Perhaps oftenest he is given the benefit of the alternative. I do not hear *one* suggestion in his favor—no excuse nor palliation.

No order of battle was communicated to generals of any rank. Generals of corps were not told who supported them, who was on their right or left, what movements concerned their own commands or position, or on what plan the battle was fought. I asked a question about the plan. Sir, there was *no* plan. We knew nothing but what we discovered for ourselves. I do not know to this hour who was on my right. I asked, "Is it not usual to inform generals of corps or divisions on such points?" "Usual! The general who neglects to do it is an imbecile."

A commanding hill in our possession was threatened by a hostile movement in force. Gen. Pope was informed, was asked to send another battery to hold it. "If you do not, in fifteen minutes the enemy will be in possession of the hill." He refused to send it. In ten minutes, rebel artillery was playing from that hill on our troops.

Generals who fought with the most heroic courage and the most soldierly ability, whose praises are in every one's mouth, speak of the battles in which they have just won honest fame, with chagrin and remorse. Their own efforts became futile from the incompetence of their commanding general.

Said one to me "I must ask to be relieved unless Gen. Pope is removed. I cannot see my men murdered."

I met a general who had led his division in the hottest of the fight with heroic courage and veteran skill. He said to me, "I have lost a thousand men; I *dare* not go into the hospital and look in the faces of those wounded men who, I know, have shed their blood bravely and in vain." It was Carl Schurz.

The successful movement of the rebels upon the flank and rear of Gen. Pope must be traced not to his want of proper means of information but to his refusal to regard the intelligence that was sent him. He was officially informed of it, but would not believe it—would not even take reasonable precautions against its possibility. He actually withdrew Sigel's corps from his exposed flank while the enemy were turning that point. Officers stationed in front on the Rappahannock line saw for three days the constant clouds of dust which announced the moving columns of the enemy, but to the eye of the general they gave no sign. He persisted in regarding their success at Catlett's as a mere cavalry dash, and was hardly convinced by Manassas that the enemy had gained his rear in force. From that hour his movements have been followed by nothing but disaster.

But it is needless, and I have no time to accumulate evidence on such points. Half the strength of an army is confidence in its commander. That confidence is not given to Gen. Pope. The opinion of his troops is unanimously against him. I saw numerous officers of all ranks in almost every corps of the army. There is no dissent or disagreement. They will not, cannot fight again under Pope with confidence. The army of Virginia demands a general.

The Battle of Richmond, Ky.

The correspondents of the Cincinnati *Gazette* and *Commercial* were both captured by the rebels during the retreat of our defeated forces from Richmond, Ky. They were subsequently paroled, and returned home. The correspondent of the *Commercial* prefaces his account of the fights with the following observations:

The battle which took place near Richmond, Ky., on the 29th and 30th of August last, should be called the battle of Rogersville, the first and decisive engagement having been fought about a half mile from a small cluster of houses called Rogersville, located about five miles beyond Richmond, on the turnpike leading through that town to Lexington. I have heard it named the battle of Mount Zion, from a church near the first scene of action; also the battle of Richmond, because it all occurred near to and part of it in that place.

By whatever designation it may be known, it was an avowedly disastrous affair—an event that has led to results more injurious to the federal cause than any battle fought in the Southwest. It should not have been fought at all, and, so far as the rebels were concerned, need not have been. Gen. Manson, commanding about 7,000 federal troops, undrilled and undisciplined, gave battle to an enemy numerically nearly three times as strong, whose troops had seen more than a year's service in the field. It was, in reality, making one private citizen meet three disciplined soldiers on the battle field; and is not to be wondered at, that the result was in favor of the soldiers. Gen. Manson either knew, or did not know, the strength of Kirby Smith's army. If he knew it, he displayed bad generalship in commencing an engagement in which he was certain to be overwhelmed with numbers. If he did not know it, he certainly displayed no good generalship in bringing such a small complement of raw troops against a foe which, for aught he knew, might be ten times their equal.

Instead of bringing on an engagement beyond Richmond, the federal forces should have retired ten miles, to Clay's forces, on the Kentucky River, on the approach of the rebel army. They would then have been but sixteen miles from Lexington, at a point much more favorable to them than the ground they unfortunately chose, and to which reinforcements could much more readily have been sent.

"BULL NELSON'S" FIGHTING.

Consider the number of our forces in the morning, the fact that they had been panic-stricken twice, and that they had already lost upwards of 800 in killed and wounded, and it will be apparent that the remnant was not large enough to make a formidable stand.

But General Nelson had arrived from Lexington, and was determined that the day should not be lost so early. He knew well the result that awaited him—indeed, as soon as he heard that General Manson had brought on an engagement with Kirby Smith's forces, he sent a courier to Richmond to order all the baggage and supply trains to be sent this side of the Kentucky River.

As the general approached the battle field, he witnessed a part of the stampede and became highly exasperated at it. I am told that he fired at several men who refused to stop their retreat at his bidding, and that he killed one or two and wounded three others. I cannot speak with certainty as to this, but I know that the general is not over polite to his soldiers at any time, is quite profane at others, and under such circumstances as those which surrounded him on Saturday afternoon, he would do many things that in a normal condition of affairs would be called cruel and inhuman. He was very angry on Saturday. He was angry before he arrived, and the prospect of affairs when he reached the battle field was not calculated to appease his wrath.

Whoever may have formed the third line of battle, Gen. Nelson directed all the movements after it was formed, and the result of the engagement shows that a master hand was at the helm. Under his management, 3,000 federal troops did more execution in a space of time not much larger than is frequently occupied in a skirmish, than 6,000 had done in two battles of several hours' duration. And amid all the danger and exposure, none were more exposed than he. He rode along the lines giving words of encouragement to his men, while the bullets flew thicker than at any other time during the day, and he was a conspicuous mark at which shots were fired. "Keep it up, men—the devils are running. That's it. Let them have it. Fire low. Take good aim. We'll whip them yet"—and similar expressions he used to make a victory, already certain, as dearly bought as possible for the enemy. He frequently said, "Reinforcements will be here right away,"—and, of course, it is not for me to say they never came. The rebels had, evidently, resolved on finishing the work this time. They were reinforced and fought with desperation. They used but little artillery, relying, principally upon their "unerring rifles."

I should have mentioned before now that the ground selected for the third stand was a slight elevation about three-quarters of a mile from town, and included the Richmond cemetery, whose beautiful obelisks now bear many marks of the bloody struggle. Many of the monuments are very much defaced by the bullets which were poured in among them from two different quarters. In that little city of the dead no less than seventy-five rebels fell in half an hour. They had sought refuge behind the marble, the more effectually to destroy our men and insure their own safety. Gen. Nelson discovered them, and maneuvered his troops so as to bring them under a cross fire, which made terrible havoc among them.

This was a hotly contested engagement, though of short duration, and one in which our men, though outnumbered, punished the enemy very severely. Had all the fighting of the day been proportionately favorable to our side, the sun would not have set upon a vanquished federal army.

But, notwithstanding Gen. Nelson's efforts, he could not prevent a break in his lines. The men felt convinced that the day was not theirs, and could not be kept from fleeing. Still a third stampede occurred, and then the question of victory was decided. The rebels pursued our troops into the streets of Richmond, and killed many during the pursuit. A few determined ones attempted another rally, but failed. Napoleon himself could not have rallied men so thoroughly imbued with the belief that their only safety lay in flight.

The *Gazette's* correspondent, speaking of his own capture, says:

The reason why the rebels did not pursue our men after the battles below Richmond, was now apparent. They knew they had us in their power, and wishing to capture the entire army, they had been playing with us all day, in order to give their cavalry time to make a circuit of the country and come in on the Lexington road, some distance above town, thereby closing the mouth of the bag into which they were slowly but steadily driving us. A few of their small howitzers had also been moved with their cavalry, and were now playing upon such of our men as still remained in the road. This move was a masterly one, and might have been anticipated, though it could not have been prevented. It resulted in the capture of 2,000 or 3,000 men, all our artillery, and the entire wagon train.

How the Rebels Used our Telegraph.

The rebels have used our telegraph wire in Virginia recently with even more signal success than they had in Kentucky, and with quite as much impudence. The moment Fitz Hugh Lee captured Manassas, he telegraphed in the name of Gen. Pope's chief of staff to the proper officer in Washington, requesting him to send to the Junction a large supply of shelter tents and harness for artillery horses.

The order was promptly filled, and the rebels were soon gladdened by the appearance of a train loaded with what they wanted. Jackson, on his arrival sent a message to the superintendent of military roads, coolly asking him to change the time-table on the road for his accommodation. We shall probably soon find these and other equally gratifying correspondence published in the form of a telegraphic operator's diary in the Southern newspapers.

Gen. Hooker has a command comprising his own and Gen. Couch's divisions.—*Washington Cor. New York Tribune.*

Capture of Rebel Conscripts.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The *Herald's* correspondence from Suffolk, Va., says:

A detachment of Dodge's New York mounted rifles was dispatched upon a scout on Monday, under the command of Maj. Wheeler. The party proceeded about thirty five miles from this place, and when about twelve miles west of South Mills, they came across a company of rebels on their way towards Richmond. Major Wheeler made such a disposition of his forces that he succeeded in capturing the whole command, consisting of two commissioned officers and 111 privates, and twenty-eight negroes. The rebel company had gathered up along the route thirty-eight negroes, who were tied and destined for Richmond. The rebel prisoners were conscripts intended to fill up old regiments.

Indian Excitement in Wisconsin—A Cruel Hoax.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 4.—An Indian panic exists in Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Ozaukee counties. Thousands have deserted their homes. Thousands of wagons laden with men, women and children have arrived in Milwaukee and Waukesha. Reports of the burning of Cedarsburg, Weston and other villages, are rife. Two military companies went to the scene of alarm last night. There are but few Indians in these counties, and the panic has no foundation whatever.

Over one-fourth of the enrolled men in Kenosha have been exempted by the draft commissioners.

Remains of Col. Fletcher Webster.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—The body of Colonel Fletcher Webster will lay in state in Faneuil Hall from 11 o'clock Monday morning until 12 o'clock Tuesday, then the funeral services will take place.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE REBELS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Gen. Pope about to Prefer Charges against Gens. Fitz John Porter and Sumner.

COURT OF INQUIRY ON THE RECENT REVERSES.

Arrest of Several Hundred Straggling Officers in Washington.

Supplies for Drafted Militia.

REPORTED CROSSING OF THE REBELS TO FREDERICK, MD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Sept 5, 1862.

No trains are yet running on the Orange and Alexandria railroad. Locomotives have, however been out on a reconnoissance a considerable distance.

There are yet some 500 of our sick and wounded at Centreville. None of them have yet had their wounds dressed, and provisions for them are very scarce. Some of the enemy's wounded were also remaining there yesterday in quite as bad a condition as our own.

It is intimated that Holt's appointment as judge advocate general has special reference to an investigation into the causes of our recent reverses, and the charges which have sprung up abundantly out of them. The demand for a court of inquiry, to examine into these charges and fix the responsibility in the proper quarter, begins to become general.

Sixty officers have been arrested within the last two days in Washington, absent from their commands without leave.

The rebels seem to have evacuated Fairfax Court House, Centreville, Bull Run battle field and adjacent points, with all except their cavalry force, and with their long army trains moved northward towards Leesburg. Those who believe them to intend a serious movement in that direction, regard their recent reconnoissances and skirmishes in this direction, as so many feints to conceal the real purpose.

Alexandria has resumed its former appearance, under General Slough's admirable administration.

Cannonading has been heard here to-day, said to have been at Edwards' Ferry, where the rebels were endeavoring to drive our forces away from this side. They are making a great sensation here over Gen. Sigel. Every time he appears, crowds throng around him, cheering for Sigel.

Senator Fessenden, who has been trying to secure the body of his son killed in the recent engagement, failed to accomplish his object.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Farmers from the upper post, Montgomery's command, arriving here early to-day, report heavy firing heard late yesterday in the direction of Nolan's Ferry. They also confirm the rumor that the rebels yesterday crossed the river this side of Point of Rocks. They did not venture any considerable distance from the river. The force consisted of a battalion of cavalry and four pieces of artillery. After remaining a short time they recrossed. There is no doubt that the rebels in strong force, are posted at several points on the opposite shore. Considerable bodies of rebel infantry were plainly visible from this side during the day, and the camp fires at night indicate the presence of a larger force of rebels than at first supposed.

Mr. Pierce, general superintendent of the hospital corps of male nurses, has ordered that women nurses be enlisted for hospital purposes. The large number of citizen nurses who have generously offered their services to meet the late emergency, have proved sufficient to meet all immediate wants.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The arrest of straggling officers continues daily. In the last forty-eight hours several hundreds have been secured and taken before the provost marshal in disgrace and sent back to their respective regiments, under arrest.

A person just arrived from Fredericksburg, states that on Monday, after the evacuation of the Union forces there, many inhabitants who had purchased boots and shoes from our sutlers, for their own use, packed them into wagons and sent them off to the rebel soldiers. It is believed they sent away large quantities of much needed supplies of this description, thus obtained, to the rebel army. A free colored man was arrested and summarily hung by the confederates in Fredericksburg, for carting away articles for contrabands.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—The Washington *National Republican* says it was currently reported on the streets and in the hotels last eveneng, that Gen. Pope had been relieved of his command at his own request, in order to bring charges against Gen. Fitz John Porter and Sumner, and a general of artillery whose name we did not get—for disobeying orders.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—When the train of wounded soldiers from the late battle field, reached Alexandria last night, they were halted at the camp of the 36th Massachusetts, and every one generously provided with hot coffee and bread which was gratefully appreciated by the wounded, who rode through heat and sun and dust thirty miles.

The war department has issued an order concerning supplies to drafted militia. The camps of rendezvous in the different States will be supplied by the United States quartermasters as follows: Camps in Pennsylvania, Delaware and part of New Jersey, by Col. Cross, now deputy quartermaster, from Philadelphia. Camps near Pittsburgh by Major A. Montgomery, quartermaster from Pittsburgh. Camps in Ohio by Capt. J. H. Dickerson, assistant general quartermaster, from Cincinnati. Camps in Indiana, by Jas. M. Eaken, assistant quartermaster, from Indianapolis. Camps in Illinois and Wisconsin, by Capt. J. A. Potter, assistant quartermaster, from Chicago. Camps in Kentucky Col. Thomas, assistant quartermaster, from Louisville. Camps in Michigan by Capt. J. W. Lee, assistant quartermaster, from Detroit. Camps in Iowa, by Capt. B. B. Hendershott, 2d artillery, from St. Paul. Camps near St. Louis will be supplied by Maj. Robt. Allen, chief quartermaster of the department of Missouri.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—It has been known several days past that the rebels have been moving up the valley apparently with the view of passing into Maryland. The most current report this morning was that a detachment of cavalry and artillery reconnoitered the Maryland side and then returned to Virginia. The campfires, and false rumors which the rebels themselves were instrumental in circulating, were doubtless intended to deceive our forces. To-night it is said the rebels have crossed near Point of Rocks and the Monocacy and now occupy Fredericks, Md., in force. Military men think the movement favorable for operations by our side.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ. GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 19.—The following names of officers are, by direction of the president, dismissed from the service of the United States, for being absent without proper leave from their respective commands, while the armies to which they belonged were fighting the enemy in the field: Capt. Thornton Smith, assistant quartermaster of volunteers; Lieut. John Simpson of the 29th Pennsylvania; Lieut. Col. E. Valentine, aid-de-camp; Lieut. J. L. Christie, aid-de-camp; Capt. J. V. Patten, 73d Ohio; Maj. G. C. Austin, 12th Pennsylvania; Capt. John J. Sperry, 1st 6th Pennsylvania; Lieut. E. P. Crawford, aid-de-camp.

By order of the Secretary of War,
L. THOMAS, Adj. Gen.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The city maintains its usual quiet. Nothing new from the front. Everything in the military line is working well, and a feeling of security everywhere prevails.

A report prevailed this morning of a battle last night or yesterday afternoon, at or near [illegible]

Rockville, but nothing can be ascertained to confirm it.

Gen. Burnside's troops are by this time in proper position. Some of them were long ago in this vicinity.

Yesterday afternoon the rebels fired about twenty shots from Ball's Bluff, upon a little canal steamer, the Flying Cloud, which plies between Georgetown and Harper's Ferry. Nobody hurt. The steamer has returned to Georgetown.

The treasury department issues very little more of the new currency than enough to fill the place of the old demand notes, so fast as it retires them—probably not more than $10,000,000 within the last three months over and above the amount retired.

Garrett Davis, U. S. Senator from Kentucky, and Mr. Maynard, member from Tennessee, are here to confer with the Executive as to the steps that must be taken to rid Kentucky of the rebels.

On Thursday evening the rebels appeared in force at Falls Church and drove in our pickets, using artillery. A wagon train fell into their hands, but they did not succeed in getting it away, as our troops rallied and recovered it. This morning the rebels fell back to Falls Church, and then shortly afterwards evacuated, going towards Leesburg, on the Leesburg pike. We had none killed or wounded.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The N. Y. *Times'* Washington correspondence says:

"Capt. Rosely of the ordnance department, denies that any large portion of the baggage of the Army of Virginia was lost. The rear of his train was attacked on Tuesday between Fairfax and Alexandria, and fifteen teams driven off. The remainder were all saved.

"Reliable accounts from Fredericksburg disprove the statements heretofore made, that its evacuation was followed by the perpetration of outrages upon the Union citizens. No hostile manifestations had occurred between citizens on political grounds.

FROM KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

Reported defeat of the Rebels at Stevenson.

ATHENS, ALABAMA, BURNED.

Gen. Bragg Advancing on Nashville.

Rebels Reported in Force Thirty Miles from Cincinnati.

Bridges Burned on Bronson Creek.

Rebel Force Routed by Col. Shackelford at Morganfield.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.—The *Evening Times* has information that Stevenson, Ala., was attacked, but the enemy repulsed, with great loss.

Athens, Ala., has been burned by our troops.

Bragg has left Chattanooga and is advancing on Nashville.

The city was greatly excited this afternoon by numerous rumors as to the near approach of the enemy. Telegraphic communication is open as far as Falmouth to-night.

The rebels are reported in force at Williamsport, about thirty miles distant, on the Georgetown turnpike.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 6.—The rebels yesterday burned three bridges near Benson Creek, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, about sixty miles east of here. The train this afternoon went no farther than Lagrange.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 6.—On Sunday last, Col. Shackelford met a force of rebels at Morganfield, and surprised them, killing some and taking several prisoners. Shackelford then divided his force, sending Lieut. Col. Foster with two companies of cavalry in the direction of Slaughtersville. Foster overtook part of the enemy, killed two, took twenty-three prisoners and forty horses. On Wednesday morning Shackelford started for the rebel Col. Johnson's camp, on Geiger Lake, drove in his pickets, routed him, and took possession of his camp. Johnson rallied on the opposite side of the lake and opened fire. Shackelford dismounted his men—about eighty, with carbines—and fought the rebels, about 600 in number, for two hours, until his ammunition was expended, having killed and wounded several. The federals then retreated in good order, recrossing the lake. The rebels advanced down the lake. Shackelford ordered a charge, leading it in person. Shackelford's left foot was torn to pieces by a leaden slug from the enemy's cannon, which killed his horse. His forces then burned the rebel camp and guns, and fell back in good order. Our loss was seven, besides himself, wounded. None killed.

A Rebel War Steamer on the Ocean.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The following has been received here:

HAVANA, Aug. 24.—On the morning of the 20th inst. I received a telegram from Cardenas, saying that the night before a confederate vessel of war had anchored in the entrance of the harbor. She is English built, of iron, and mounts eight guns. She came from Nassau, and reports that she has a crew of 150 men—that her name is the Florida, and that she is commanded by Capt. Maffit. This vessel is none other than the Querto, lately released by the admiralty court at Nassau as an illegal prize. I had news of her before, and was expecting her arrival.

A letter from Nassau told me that she was coming, that she had seventy men, and that she hoped to complete her crew in Cuba; also, that Capt. Semmes, who was to have commanded her, had sailed for Europe, and that Capt. Maffit, who formerly commanded the Crusader, was to command her instead.

The first officer of the Florida formerly held the same position on the Sumter. The Florida is lined with iron, and is calculated to resist any ordinary shot.

The news of her arrival was immediately sent from Cardenas, Matanzas and Havana, to our squadron at Key West, and there are now three Federal vessels of war waiting for her to make her exit from Cardenas.

The captain general was much annoyed by her appearance at Cardenas, and ordered her to leave at once for sea, but Capt. Moffit urged that he was in distress, and continued to remain there.

There were only 600 tons of coal in Cardenas, yet the Florida has been able to get some, though I am told she has had to pay $32.50 per ton for it to the gas company, and the latter will replace it from this city at $9.

The Florida is said to have destroyed several merchantmen on her way to Cardenas. I doubt this.

The captain general seems as if he intended to act in a more honorable manner than he has done before under like circumstances, and promises to do all that our government can expect.

The confederate steamers Alice, *alias* Mathgorda, and Blanche, *alias* General Rusk, and the California recently sailed for ports unknown.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Movements of the Rebel Gen. Jenkins in the Kanawha Valley.

GALLIPOLIS, Sept. 6.—Telegraphic communication in the Kanawha Valley is suspended above Point Pleasant.

Jenkins is telegraphed at Buffalo with 1,500 men, and about 2,000 more were expected to join him to-night.

The enemy is stripping the country of horses. It is supposed his object is to cut off communication with our Kanawha troops.

The militia of Gallia county assembled today to the number of 2,700 and completed their organization. Very little fear is felt of a raid on this place.

Massachusetts Troops Moving Forward.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—The 37th Massachusetts regiment will leave Pittsfield on Sunday, and go by railroad to Hudson, and thence by steamer to Jersey City.

The 4th Massachusetts regiment will leave on Monday, *via* Stonington. On Tuesday the old 6th Massachusetts regiment, for nine months, will leave *via* Fall River. The 6th will march through Baltimore, where, in April 1861, they were so foully assaulted.

Restrictions on Travel in Pennsylvania Removed.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—Marshal Millward to-day attempted to put a stop on all railroad tracks by requiring all citizens who wished to go to New York or other cities to procure a pass from him—for the trouble of preparing which his clerks charged each person two dollars. The Washington authorities heard of the proceedings. Orders were sent to the marshal to remove all such restrictions upon free travel, and all persons can now go where they please without fear of interruption.

Gen. Curtis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—The *Democrat* says: The report that Gen. Curtis has been superseded as commander of the army of the Southwest, except for a short time, at his own request, to recover his health, is incorrect. We have authority for stating that he has never been reprimanded by the war department, and are authorized to make this statement.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

MONDAY, 3 O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM CAIRO AND THE OHIO RIVER.

THE REBELS THREATENING ILLINOIS.

They are Shelled by one of our Gunboats.

Railroad Accident and a Prisoner Killed.

FIGHT WITH THE GUERILLAS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Sept. 7, 1862.

The steamer Diadem, just from the Ohio River, reports that yesterday, as she reached the coal landing below Shawneetown, it was reported that Col. Shackleford with seventy men had a smart skirmish the day before with 700 rebels opposite Shawneetown, resulting at first in the discomfiture of the rebels, and afterwards in the repulse of the federals with a loss of thirteen killed and wounded. Reinforcements were crossing the river and a battle is expected to-day.

The same body of rebels attacked the gunboat James Raymond at Caseyville, but she shelled them and compelled them to return.

Just as the Diadem left the bend the light of a burning boat was distinctly seen, and it is supposed that the rebels captured and burned the Mattie Cook running between here and Evansville.

The train arriving this morning with prisoners, ran off the track, killing one prisoner and seriously wounding several others.

Friday afternoon, Capt. Frank Moore, of the 2d Illinois cavalry, stationed at New Madrid, with twenty-five men, came up with a detachment of guerillas, about eight miles from Charleston, Mississippi county, Mo., and after a sharp fight, succeeded in routing them, killing two of their number, and capturing ten horses.

Gen. Paine arrived to-day, *en route* for St. Louis.

Important Prize Captured with Arms and Ammunition.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—The New Bedford *Mercury* prints a letter from on board the U. S. steamer Cambridge, dated off Beaufort, Aug. 22, which says that the new gunboat Octoroon captured a large English steamer off Charleston. She was loaded with saltpetre, ammunition and arms.

Funeral of General Kearney.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The funeral of Major Gen. Kearney took place to-day. His remains were brought to this city, reaching here at 5 p. m., where they were received by a brigade of militia and escorted to Trinity Church, where he was entombed.

Baton Rouge.

We have had many and exciting rumors from Baton Rouge during the last ten days, to the effect that it had been captured by the rebels; evacuated by the federals; burnt by the federals, &c., but the only and latest information we have direct is the following, which we find in the New Orleans *Delta* of the 24th ult.:

On Wednesday morning the secessionists paid another visit to the army at Baton Rouge. Gen. Payne, with the heroes of the battle of the 5th, stood ready to greet them; but the gunboats in the river opened on the rebels, and they skedaddled back in the direction of their camp.

Gen. Breckinridge is encamped at Comite River, but he seems to be without purpose. Our forces have been waiting for him patiently for three weeks, but the commanding general of the rebels is unwilling to move from his "water."

This affair having demonstrated that Baton Rouge can be held by the navy, our troops have been temporarily withdrawn, and we believe are to be, forthwith, put into a new field of operations.

The *Delta* also has the following:

The State library has been removed from the State House at Baton Rouge, to the City Hall, New Orleans, for safe keeping. This was a most prudent thing to do. All public property should be put beyond the reach of the mounted robbers. The private property must take care of itself.

The Rebels Reported with Artillery Within Forty Miles of Cincinnati.

A dispatch from Falmouth, Ky., dated at 1 o'clock this morning, reports the rebels within four miles of that place with artillery. Falmouth is forty miles from Cincinnati on the Covington and Lexington railroad. It is situated at the fork of the Licking River, and is the county seat of Pendleton county, which borders on Kenton and Campbell counties, those immediately south of us, this must be taken as an indication that the appetite of the rebels for Cincinnati is so great that they are determined to try the experiment of paying us a visit.—*Cincinnati Commercial, 6th.*

New Advertisements.

WANTED—An Entry Clerk. A good penman, swift and accurate in figures, may apply at 46 Lake street. se8-u261-3t

WANTED—A few thousand dollars of indebtedness against the late firm of L. H. Burch & Co., by J. BEECHER, 35 Lasalle street. se8-u247-2w

WANTED—A good second hand Piano, for which a reasonable price will be paid. Address P. O. Box 662. se8-u225-4t

WANTED—A Matron for "The Home for Aged and Indigent Females." Application may be made at the Home, No. 157 Fourth avenue, on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, Sept. 9th and 10th, from 10 to 12 A. M. se8-3t Per order, J. PRATT, President.

WANTED—Girls to work on Army Clothing—machine girls, button hole workers, finishers and pressers. Apply next Tuesday at 19 Wabash avenue, (up-stairs.) se8-u256-3t E. L. MINER.

WANTED—A good second hand Hay Press. Address "C," Post Office Box 1824, Chicago, Ill., with description, price, &c., of Press. se8-u224-3t

WANTED—A convenient House with eight or ten rooms, on the North Side, near Wolcott and Indiana streets or West Division, near the churches, for a small family and prompt pay. Address Post Office Box 3608. Rent not to exceed $250 per annum. se8-u222-3t

WANTED—A light second hand WAGON. Any person having such to dispose of can find a CASH PURCHASER, by calling on J. A. NORRIS, 162 Madison street. se8-u230-3tnet

WANTED—To Exchange one of Hitchcock's New Patent Hay Scales, for a good Horse or Wagon, or both, and will pay the difference. Address Post Office Box 780, or apply at 39 Canal street, Chicago. se8-u237-1t

WANTED—Empty Oil Barrels. We will pay the highest market price for Iron-Bound Kerosene, Coal-Oil, and Turpentine Barrels. WEBSTER & BAXTER, se8-u243-3t 249 South Water street.

WANTED—To Druggists. An experienced Druggist, for five years past connected with a Wholesale House in Iowa, desires a situation. Satisfactory references given. Address P. O. Box 4780, Chicago. se8-u246-3t

WANTED—A House by a small genteel family of four persons, or a part of a house. Terms must be moderate and pay prompt. Address "RICHLAND," Tribune Office. se8-u235-3t

WANTED—By a young gentleman, a graduate of an Eastern College, board in a respectable family on the West Side, where in situation in the Classics or Higher Maths would be considered a sufficient return; or, where no more than $3 per week would be charged for board and good rooms. Address to-day or to-morrow, giving place of residence, &c., &c., "GRADUATE," Post Office Box 4656. The best of references if desired. se8-u241-1t

WANTED—Board in a private family for gentleman and wife, with a furnished room or suit of rooms, east of State street, between Twelfth street and Ringold Place. North of the Round House preferred. Apply to "GAYLORD" office or Round House I. C. R. R. or address Post Office Box 1504. se8-u250-3t

WANTED—A House, suitable for a small family, by a good and prompt paying tenant South Division preferred. Address Post Office Box 3631. se8-u250-1t

WANTED—A purchaser for an A No. 1 Howe's Cylinder Leather Sewing Machine, particularly adapted to Shoe Maker's use. Will be sold at a bargain. Address "F. C.," Box 3232, or call at No. 87 Randolph street, where the Machine can be seen. se8-u255-3t

PARTNER WANTED.—A practical business man, with a cash capital of $2,000, to engage in a first rate paying Manufacturing business, established in Chicago. Address "MANUFACTURER," Post Office Box 4514, Chicago, giving name and where an interview may be had. Reference given and required. se8-u248-3t

TO LAWYERS.—I want Volumes 11 and 12 Illinois Reports, for which cash will be paid. E. B. MYERS, Law Bookseller and Publisher, se8-u231-1t No. 111 Lake street.

RARE CHANCE—For sale one first class Horse, suitable for any city business, or for a lady to drive—guaranteed safe in all respects. Also, one Concord Buggy and Harness. Inquire of D. R. WHITON, corner of State and Van Buren streets. se8-u254-1t

New Advertisements.

A RARE CHANCE—Any person having three hundred dollars to invest in a cash paying business, can learn full particulars by calling on MAPPA & COLLINS, No. 134 Randolph street. se8-u245-3t

WATERHOUSE'S BATTERY. There is room for TEN MORE GOOD MEN, And one Blacksmith, in this fine Battery, now at Memphis. This is nearly the last chance for the Batteries. A. W. WOODWARD, Lieut. and Recr'g Officer, se8-u238-1w Office 73 Randolph street.

TAKEN UP—In the yard of Wacher & Co., at City Brewery, North Franklin street, a Horse and Buggy. The owner can have the same by applying as above, proving property, paying charges, &c. FRED. WACHER & CO. se8-u240-3t

WE ARE ADVANCING UPON Produce consigned to us, for sale in this market, or to be forwarded, giving shippers the benefit of selling here or at points East, charging but one commission and ten per cent. per annum on amount advanced. G. C. PEARSON & CO., Commission Merchants, 17 South Water street, Chicago. se8-u234-1t

LOST—On the 4th of September, between Blue Island avenue and Madison street a Lady's Steel Clasped Pocket Book, containing a small sum of money and two Studs marked H. B. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office. se8-u239-1t

FOR SALE—A fresh stock of Groceries and Liquors for sale for two thirds Real Estate in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana and Michigan, and one third cash; or Horses and Goods taken in exchange for Goods. Call at 32 South Water street, or address "TRADE," Post Office Box 3120. se8-u253-3t

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY cautioned against negotiating for a note of C. O. Tenbrooke, payable to myself, for $350. Also, two due bills of Charles Tooey & Bro., for $110 and $125 respectively. Also, J. A. Smith & Co.'s receipt for Furs, $175, as they were stolen on Saturday night last, and payment of each has been stopped. A. G. MOREY. Chicago, Sept. 8, 1862. sep8-1t

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL Estate in the city of Chicago or vicinity, at a LOW RATE OF INTEREST. se8-u229-1t WM. ENOS, No. 6 Masonic Temple.

TO THE MANUFACTURER OF Sorghum Syrup, or who have on hand Syrup unfit for table use, TART OR BURNT, I will purchase and pay such prices, according to quality, as it is worth in market, delivered in Chicago or Peoria. For information, address "J. H. C.," Post Office Box 1045. se8-u244-3t

FOR SALE—A rare chance to make a fortune—The Stock and Fixtures of a well established Saloon, suitable for Oyster, Liquor or Dining Saloon, in one of the best locations in Chicago. N. B.—Dwelling with gas up stairs. Reason for selling going to the war, and is now engaged in doing military duty. None need apply but a cash customer. For particulars address "Q," Box 3363, or inquire at PELL'S HOTEL, Camp Douglas. se8-u242-3t

$150 REWARD.—Stolen from the stable of the subscriber, one mile south of Blue Island Plank Road, a pair of Bay Black Horses, 11 years old, about 15½ to 16 hands high. The larger horse has a Roman nose, left eye a little blind, a long pretty neck, and when urged faster than a walk under the saddle, is inclined to pace a little. The smaller one has a heavy mane, one hind foot white, a little white in fetlock of the other, also a little white in fetlock of one of fore feet, a scar about three inches long on back part of thigh; think it the right one. When taken both were shod on fore feet, hind feet not. The smaller horse is a smoother and easier trotter than the larger. The above reward will be given for the arrest of thieves and recovery of horses, or one half of the above for the recovery of horses. A liberal reward will be given for any information leading to the whereabouts of thieves or horses. Address to D. B. HAWKES, North Blue Island, or R. W. McFADDEN, Chillicothe, Peoria County, Ill. se8-u252-1t

FRUIT NOTICE.—The undersigned, conveniently located in the fruit Section about Wayne station, on the Michigan Central Railroad, proposes to act as Agent in the purchasing and forwarding fruit to any fruit dealers in Chicago and vicinity. All communications addressed to ISAAC PERRIS, Pennsville, Wayne County, Michigan, will receive prompt attention. se8-u221-3t

DR. JOHN PHILLIPS, 174 South Clark street, will suit you with Spectacles by inspection of the eye.
"We take pleasure in recommending Dr. John Phillips as a superior Optician, and a safe practical Occulist."
"President ABRAHAM LINCOLN."
"Governor RICHARD YATES."
se8-u227-1t

BOARDING.—There are now vacant at 223 and 225 South Clark street, some pleasant front rooms, suitable for accommodating families and single gentlemen. It is also a convenient location for day boarders, as it is only a few minutes walk from the Post Office or Court House. Prices moderate. se8-u206-3t

STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.
☞ Without reserve, for Cash. ☜
On THURSDAY, SEPT. 11th, at 9½ O'CLOCK, at our Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House,
100 Cases Boots and Shoes, for Ladies', Misses', Children's, Men's and Boys' wear.
50 Cases Men's and Boys' Calf, Grain and Kip Boots.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., sep8-u236-4t Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS, WOOL HATS, Buck Gauntlets, Yankee Notions etc., AT AUCTION, on FRIDAY, SEPT. 12, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at our Auction Rooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., sep8-u237-1t Auctioneers.

MILITARY GOODS.—Just received a large assortment of all kinds of
MILITARY GOODS,
SWORDS SASHES, BELTS, SHOULDER STRAPS, &c.,
At 91 Lake St., Tremont Block.
H. R. CABERRY, Agent.
se8-u232-3w

I WANT TO BUY A COTTAGE HOUSE
On the West Side west of Morgan, and between Adams and Randolph streets. Price from $400 to $800. Address Post Office Box 3497, Chicago. se8-u175-1w

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.
BURLEY & TYRRELL,
48 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.,
Importers and Jobbers of
CHINA, GLASS
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DITHRIDGE'S FLINT CHIMNEYS,
Oval and Round.
LOOKING GLASSES,
Paper Hangings, Window Shades.
We beg leave to ask an examination of our large, varied and unsurpassed stock for the Fall Trade of 1862
au28-1963-2m

ANOTHER NEW WAR SONG,
"We are the Gay and Happy Suckers, from the State of Illinois,"
As Sung by the Boys of
COL. STUART'S REGIMENT.
Composed by J. P. WEBSTER.
PRICE........................25 CENTS.
PUBLISHED BY
H. M. HIGGINS
se8-u195-3tnet No. 117 Randolph street.

BAKER'S [illegible] FRUIT JARS. The most [illegible]
SIMPLE, RELIABLE [illegible] CHEAPEST.
They combine the advantages and avoid the defects of all other Jars. A turn of the clamp makes the Jar air tight. No cement required. The most
PERFECT FRUIT JAR
in the country. We also have
Willoughby's Patent Screw Top Can,
GLASS FRUIT JARS, WITH CORKS.
Enamelled Kettles and House Furnishing Goods, a large assortment, for sale at wholesale and retail, low for cash.
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BLUE CLOTHS,
For Officers' Uniforms.
A very large assortment just received at
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se8-u246-12tnet

BE YE HEALED.—Dr. Whittier's office will be open from 8 A. M. until 8 P. M.
For Consultation Free of Charge.
Dr. W. is the only physician in Chicago that makes blood diseases a specialty and nervous debility, which produces some of the following effects: headache, constipation, loss of memory, ringing in the ears, pimples on the face, and a general prostration of the whole vital economy. You can rely on a
PERMANENT CURE.
Office 164 South Clark street. All letters with stamp answered. P. O. Box 324. sep8-u256-10tnet

NURSING BOTTLE.
No Metal in its Construction.
Imitating exactly the natural supply. Adopted by the physicians of the East, and are for sale by
VAN SCHAACK, 47 STATE STREET.
Nearly every article required for housekeeping—Van Schaack's,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TEA KETTLE.

FRUIT JARS, in Glass, Earthen and Tin, for sale by
VAN SCHAACK,
No. 47 State street the Golden Tea Kettle.

ICE BOXES, REFRIGERATORS, Water Coolers, Filters, Ice Cream Freezers, Ice Pitchers, and Summer Goods generally, at
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DOMESTICS.
5,000 Packages
DRY GOODS,
At Less than Eastern Value.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
40 & 42 Lake Street,
HAVE NOW IN STORE AND OFFER TO THEIR FRIENDS AND THE TRADE THE
Largest Stock of
DRY GOODS
West of New York, comprising all the newest and most attractive goods of the season, all of which will be sold at prices much under Eastern value.
CASH BUYERS
Will here find a splendid stock that will pay them well to examine.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
The Largest, Best Assorted and Cheapest Stock in the Market.
WARRANTED GOODS
Now in store, which the trade will do well to examine before buying elsewhere.
Davis, Sawyer & Co.,
No. 42 LAKE STREET.
se8-u233-1mnet

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GEO. F. SNIFFEN, Secretary.
A credit of fifty per cent will be given when the premium amounts to $50. Dividends will be paid in cash, to apply on Premium Notes or added to the Policy.
Endowment and non-forfeiting policies issued.
The assets of this Company (including its cash capital, which is perpetual) are larger to its liabilities than that of any other Company in this country.
Two Hundred and Fifty Policies were issued at this office in six months, ending July 1st.
Any persons who will call and examine our plan of doing business, will be satisfied that the Company cannot be found which offer more favorable inducements or gives a better guarantee to the assured than this Company.
B. F. JOHNSON,
se8-u240-1m Manager Branch Office.

INVALIDS
USE SARATOGA EMPIRE WATER.
"I do use it in nearly all Pulmonary or Lung Diseases. It is grateful to my patient, keeps the skin moist, operates mildly as a laxative and strengthens the digestive organs."
(Signed) E. WHITING, M. D.
Saratoga Springs, March 10th, 1862.
Sold by all Druggists and Hotels generally.
Western Depot, 90 Randolph street Chicago.
se8 u260-3t D. A. KNOWLTON, Proprietor.

LAMPS AND OILS,
WHOLESALE.
A. E. GOODRICH & CO.,
121 South Water Street.
au29-u13-3m-net

PEERLESS,
A PERFECT
Dining Room Stove,
For COAL or WOOD. Two Boiling places and a large oven. Something long needed by the public. Three sizes. Price $10, $11 and $12. For sale only by
B. H. & C. W. DAY, 52 State street.
se8-u166-3tnet Depot for Jewett & Root's Stoves.

TRIOMPHE DE GAND.
STRAWBERRY PLANTS, for sale by KIDDER & KNOX, Evanston, Ill.
Price $1.50. $10 per thousand.
se8-u223-1t

HAIR POMADES,
HAIR OILS,
HAIR TONICS,
STICK POMADES.
A large and fresh stock of
LUBIN'S, GUERLAIN'S,
LOW & SON'S, PHALON'S,
COUDRAY'S DE GARSON'S,
PIVER'S BAZIN'S,
MONPELAS, GLENN & CO'S,
Societe Hygenique French Pomades, in bulk. For sale in quantities to suit.
SMITH & DWYER, 92 & 94 Lake-st.

TO LIVERPOOL—WEEKLY
From New York.
Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland). The
LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships.
City of New York, Edinburgh,
City of Baltimore, Kangaroo,
City of Washington, Glasgow,
City of Manchester, Vigo,
Etna, Bosphorus.
[illegible]
CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO.,
General Western Agents, [illegible]

R. T. CRANE & BRO.
LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATERS,
Adapted to private houses, with cast iron Radiator.
All kinds of buildings heated by STEAM PIPES at the most approved principle. All goods in our line at WHOLESALE, and at the
LOWEST MARKET PRICE.
102 West Lake Street.
[illegible]

SEAVEY'S PORTABLE HEATING FURNACE
For Heating Dwellings, Public Halls, Stores, Churches, &c.
We would invite all in want of the best Heating Furnace to call at
195 LAKE STREET,
And examine the above, which we warrant, for durability and economy, superior to any in use. Sold in the East and [illegible] of Wells street, by [illegible]

New Advertisements.

DRY GOODS FOR CASH
Cooley, Farwell & Co.
42, 44 & 46
WABASH AVENUE
Have in store the
LARGEST STOCK
Of Fall and Winter Goods ever offered in Chicago, consisting of
DOMESTICS.
Sheetings, Shirtings, Drillings, Jeans, Ticks, Stripes, Denims, Checks, Woolen and Cotton Flannels—(Very CHEAP.)
Cloths & Cassimeres
All Woolens, suitable for Men's wear.
PRINTS
Merrimack, Hamilton, Allen, Richmond, American and other brands.
DRESS GOODS
Every variety.
WHITE GOODS
A full assortment.
Yankee Notions Hosiery
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Buckskin Gloves and Mittens, &c.
All of which will be sold at the lowest figures made in this market for FRESH AND SEASONABLE GOODS. Our salesrooms cover a space of 66 by 380 feet—the largest West of the seaboard—giving us unsurpassed facilities for showing goods.
N. B.—Orders will receive PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION. aug2-u71 3m-net

WHOLESALE ONLY.
LAMPS! LAMPS!
Oils, Oils, Oils,
Kier's, Ardesco and Lucesco Carbon Oils,
AXLE GREASE.
Prince Royal Oval or Round Double Twisted Pressed or Blown XXX Chimnies,
FOUR TO A POUND.
CHAS. L. NOBLE,
175 LAKE STREET.
se8-61-1stp

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.,
AGENTS FOR
Boston Belting Company's
CELEBRATED
RUBBER, BELTING, PACKING,
And Hose,
NO. 181 LAKE STREET.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
Are now receiving the largest and most complete stock of Shelf and Heavy Hardware, Tin Plate,
SHEET IRON, COPPER,
Wire, Nails,
GLASS AND FARMING TOOLS,
Ever offered in this market.
WE ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF THE
BEST AXES
IN AMERICA.
Our goods were purchased before the recent advance, and we shall sell them as low as they can be purchased East, and many articles without added transportation.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
my20-1stp 83 Lake street Chicago.

POPE & SLOCUM,
122 South Clark Street,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
KEROSENE LAMPS
AND FIXTURES,
Carbon Oils of Best Brands.
With increased facilities, we believe surpassed by no house in our line, we invite the attention of country dealers to our well selected stock of the above goods. Having bought largely before the recent advance in prices East, we can and will sell as low as any house in [illegible] "Dithridge's" XX Lamp Chimneys that will stand the heat and frost, always on hand. Get the genuine. au16-1828-3mistp

PEACE MAKER, GOLDEN AGE, VULCAN, SNOW BIRD, and other COOK STOVES.
Adapted for Wood, Coal or Coke, at VAN SCHAACK'S, 47 State street

BATHING APPARATUS.—Hip, Sitz, Plunge, Infant and Foot Bath Tubs, at
VAN SCHAACK'S,
No. 47 State street, Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Fall Transplanting is in time just now.
WET WEATHER FAVORS.
For the "Wilson's Albany Seedling" leave orders at 50 State street. H. F. STANLEY.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.—On consignment, 20 bbls Bourbon Whisky, six years old, Manufactured by Henry Shawhan, Bourbon county Kentucky, which will be closed out at a bargain. LEONARD & JENNISON, Commission Merchants, Office No. 4 Dole's Building. sep8-u3-3w

F. S. DAY, AGENT FOR THE Illinois Starch Co., Ottawa,
Will sell on commission all kinds of Country Produce. Consignments solicited.
sep2-u79-1w No. 10 Dearborn street.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, ILLINOIS. SPRINGFIELD, August 28, 1862.
The McLean County Bank, Bloomington, has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of J. Bunn, agent for the redemption of its circulating notes in the City of Springfield, pursuant to the provisions of Art. Two of an Act Amendatory of the General Banking Law, approved February 14, 1861.
sep1-u63-3w JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor, P. A.

TAKEN UP—As an estray by the subscriber, at his place of residence, a large Bay Horse, about twelve years old. Has a white spot in his forehead and nose, on forehead and hind leg white at the fetlock, black mane and tail. The owner of the said Horse can find him by applying to MICHAEL WALSH, Lake Shore Plank Road, Town of Lake View. se8-u176-3t

$1.00 PER DAY.—The Sublett House is a large five story brick building, situated on Franklin street, in the heart of the city, and only one block from Randolph street. Is convenient to all the Railroad Depots. Omnibuses run in connection with all the cars and is kept as a first-class house. se8-u193-3w

FOR SALE.—I offer for sale at a bargain, the
EXCHANGE MILLS,
Situated in the City of Ottawa, Lasalle County, Ill.
The Mill has been built but a few years, is in complete running order; has first-rate and custom work, three run of Burs, four Water Wheels, (Goodwin's Centre Vent), twenty feet fall, situated on the Hydraulic Basin, and doing a good business. For further particulars, address P. O. Box 36, or apply to the subscriber on the premises.
se8-u219-3t L. R. SAMPLE.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF Mathews' Tolu and Mastic Chewing Gum,
Just received by
B. MANN & CO., Western Agents, northeast corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets.

Lost.

LOST—A deer colored Cow, with two white spots on her fore legs, and a scar on her right hip. Whoever will return her or give information where she may be found, will be liberally rewarded. HENRY MOTCH, 135 State street. se8-u184-3t

$10 REWARD.—Strayed from the northeast corner of Pine and Huron streets, a GRAY MARE, about 15½ hands high. She has been recently fired in the neck. She was traced out Indiana street five miles. Ten dollars reward will be paid on return of the Mare to the above premises.

$25 REWARD—Lost on the 4th of September, a Lady's Gold Watch, with a green enamelled case. Whoever will return it to the finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at No. 18 McCormick's Building, or No. 11 Adams street. se8-u249-2t S. G. CAULFIELD.

STOLEN.—Stolen from the stable of the subscriber, one mile south of the Blue Island Plank Road, on the night of the 3d inst., a pair of BLACK HORSES [illegible]
D. B. HAWKES, North Blue Island, Sept 5th, 1862.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—About ten days ago, the following described horse strayed or was stolen from the premises of Mr. Schneider, Garden, West Division. One sorrel colored gelding four years old, sixteen hands high, black mane and tail, a little lame on the off fore foot, which is shod with a round shoe. A liberal reward will be paid for any information leading to the whereabouts of the same by ANTON GUTSCH, 250 West Lake street.

Boarding.

BOARDING—At 253 West Randolph street. Two unfurnished rooms suitable for a gentleman and wife without children [illegible]

BOARDING.—A suit of Front Rooms and a single room to rent with board, furnished or unfurnished [illegible]

BOARDING—A few pleasant furnished rooms, with board, can be had at [illegible]

The Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1862.

MR. LINCOLN AND THE BORDER STATES.

By putting together Mr. Lincoln's late explanation of his policy with his previously expressed opinions, and also with the views set forth by Secretary Seward in his late dispatch to foreign powers, we can gain an outline, more or less distinct, of the purposes of the Administration. Mr. Lincoln long since announced his belief that the Union could not endure part slave and part free. Mr. Seward has also declared that there was an irrepressible conflict between slavery and freedom, which must result in time either in the extinction of one, or of the other, and if of freedom, the Union must perish with it. Both President and Secretary agree that slavery and the Union can not be preserved together; and Mr. Lincoln says in his latest utterance, "my paramount object is to save the Union; and if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it." Now as Mr. Lincoln still believes that the destruction of slavery is essential to the preservation of the Union; as he has the constitutional power to free the slaves; and expresses no doubt but that if he attempted to free the slaves he would be able to accomplish it; we must think he has some good and controlling reasons for not doing so; especially as "it is his personal wish, that all men, everywhere, should be free." Mr. Lincoln's explanation of his delay to free the slaves, is, that though the extinction of slavery be essential to the Union, yet its ultimate and not immediate extinction will suffice. He is not in favor of doing it now, although he knows it must be done some time, if the Union is to be saved. Among the reasons why immediate emancipation should not take place at once, we suppose the following would be given.

Any attempt at immediate emancipation now would array against us the Border Slave States; compact them firmly with the South, and thus imperil the success of our cause, and the Union. In the desperate conflict in which we are engaged, it is said, we need all the help we can get; and it would be folly and madness to do anything that would change fast friends into bitter foes, and unite them against us; while it is plain that nothing could be proposed better calculated to bring about so fearful a peril as to attempt emancipation. If this be true it goes to show that the Union depends for its existence on slavery, and looks to the strong arms of slaveholders to guard its life. It is an admission of the weakness of the Union, and its fear of the power of slavery, that may well rouse alarm. It is a fearful thing to know, that the strength of slavery, and its good will, are so essential to the Union, that without them it cannot be preserved. It has been long since admitted that the Union cannot endure with slavery, and if it be also true that it cannot be saved without slavery, what hope is there for the Union?

But, it is replied, this is a big job we have on hand now, and we need all the help we can get to save the Union; but after it is established again, then under the Union, and through it, slavery shall be utterly destroyed. It is not asserted that the slaveholders are looking forward to any such hastening fate for their pet institution, but yet, however, they may plot, and labor and fight, there is a Nemesis in human affairs; it is known that there is a destiny that shapes our ends; and though man may propose, God will dispose. It is maintained that there are myriad subtle and potent influences ever at work to destroy slavery; and so irresistible and certain is its ultimate extinction, that any interference with the strong hand of power to beat it down, if not a direct slight and affront of these invisible and heavenly powers, is to say it mildly, a most unnecessary and mischievous attempt to crowd the infinite benevolence, and forestall the Divine doom. Thurlow Weed is indignant that any human hand should dare to thrust its sickle in the field, and gazes with upturned eyes upon the coming in the clouds of the great destroying angels, he calls, Providence and Nature. Seward also melts in tenderness as he sees the bloody spectre of immediate emancipation stealing away, and the sweet vision of "the ultimate, peaceful relief of the nation from slavery" rises within the space of three moons, before his prophetic soul.

This opinion, however, that before long slavery is, under these unseen and mighty influences to begin to sicken, and droop, and finally die out, is not confirmed by its history in our midst. Its tremendous and defiant power to-day gives no proofs of weakness or decline; and he must be blind to the lessons of the past, or have a faith in divine intervention in behalf of freedom which the previous struggles of the human race do not warrant, if he doubts that slavery will come out of this conflict mightier than ever before, unless it receives its death wound in it. The slaveholders, also, do not share at all in the opinion that their institution is short-lived, and its doom sure. On the contrary they believe that it will be perpetual; and truly they reason well, when so much is made of their services, that the Union cannot be saved without them; and they have the best grounds for hoping that slavery and the Union will both be preserved. If the Union is essential to save slavery, then they will fight for the Union; but if the Union threatens the existence of slavery then they will destroy the Union. Slavery in their view must be and shall be perpetual, and the Union shall live just so long as it is necessary to slavery and no longer.

The Administration and the Border Slave States, it would appear, are working together, but from different motives, and to widely different ends. Mr. Lincoln wishes to save the Union with Slave State assistance, and knows that slavery cannot last long. The Border States agree to save the Union, if they can through it save slavery; and they know that if slavery is only carried through now, it will be safe for ever after. Slavery, say its friends, looks feeble, and is in great danger now; but let us once get it past this crisis, and it will be strong r than ever. Its weakness shall then be clothed with strength, and its mortal put on immortality. Either Border State men or Mr. Lincoln will be greatly disappointed. The future will tell us which.

THE PROFFERED BRIBE.

In the rebel Congress last week FOOTE of Mississippi offered a series of resolutions, proposing, among other things, a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Northwestern States, offering to guarantee the free navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, *if they will desist from the further prosecution of the war.*

This bribe is being answered by 300 new regiments well stocked with artillery who propose to "guarantee the free navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers" without asking the permission of the secesh. The Northwest denies the assumption that a mile of either of these streams belong to the rebel congress. A guarantee from that quarter would be of no account. Both rivers belong to the Union from their sources to their outlets, and Union men will guarantee their free navigation.

It has been a favorite idea on the part of the secesh to separate Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa from the Union, and attach them to the dominions of Davis. The infamous Vallandigham, it may be recollected, introduced a bill into Congress about the time the cotton States were seceding, which proposed to divide the Union into four parts, Eastern, Western, Southern, and Pacific. His plan was to separate the Northwestern States from the Eastern and afterwards annex them to the dominions of Davis and extend slavery overthem.

We shall waste no words replying to the lunking proposition of Foote. There is not a man among the eight millions of people in the Western States who would listen to it—unless he be a secessionist. No loyal man but will spurn the proffer. The future of the Great West is indissolubly bound together with the East, and when the war is ended the rebels will have discovered that the future of the South is linked to the East and West—that the three sections constitute a nation one and indivisible.

☞ Commenting on the "Memorial of the religious community of Chicago" to the president, the morning secession newspaper of this city says:

> The meeting resolved to pray the president to issue a decree of emancipation. If he should do that, Kentucky and Maryland, and Tennessee, and North Carolina would at once unite their fortunes with the rebel confederacy, as firmly as those of South Carolina are united with it.

How does that sheet know they would? Mere assertion in the interests of rebellion is not to be set down as facts. But if the professing Unionists of Kentucky and Maryland would render the rebel confederacy no more hearty and efficient support than they have to the United States, their defection would be no great acquisition to Jeffdom. If the secession print is to be believed, the professing Unionists of the Border States value slavery infinitely more than the Union. The unity of the Republic is a small matter in their eyes, when weighed against the sacred institution, and this, too, in the face of an offer to pay them the fair market value of their human chattels. How much is such loyalty worth to the Union cause? A decree of emancipation that would deprive the rebels of the services of four millions of slaves, would be worth more to the Union cause than the support derived from fifty Kentuckys and Marylands. In truth, for any blow the whites of the Border States have struck for the Union, they have put in two for the Confederates. The old men have remained mourning in the Union, while the young men have joined the rebel armies. While the latter are fighting for slavery out of the Union, the former are working for it in the Union, and have succeeded in tying one hand of the Union Hercules, and thereby enable the rebel slaveholders to blacken his eyes and smash his nose. Unless that hand is unbound, and he is allowed to wield his club in the name of Liberty, he will be borne to the earth in defeat.

Arresting a Party of Distinguished Secessionists.

A posse of officers under Provost Marshal McPhail, left Baltimore City on Tuesday evening, and proceeded to the residence of John Wright, Esq., about twelve miles from the city, and there arrested eighteen secession gentlemen, all distinguished citizens of Baltimore, who seemed to be enjoying themselves at an agreeable, in which ladies formed a part of the company. The ladies, of course, were unmolested. It is alleged, by the parties themselves, that they were only indulging in a social company, and had no seditious designs whatever. This, doubtless, was, to some extent the case, but why the authorities could go so unmistakably to a house in which were assembled, so late at night, so large a party of Southern sympathizers, is most singular. It shows, if nothing else, that they were exceedingly partial and exclusive in selecting their company. It would be well for all such socials hereafter, to have mixed up with them a slight sprinkling or salvo of loyal neighbors to evade suspicion.

The Voice of Twenty-Five Hundred!

At the conclusion of the commencement exercises of Oberlin (Ohio) College, Rev. J. A. Thorne of Cleveland, proposed that the vast assemblage, composed of intelligent, patriotic and Christian people from the various parts of the country, with the large proportion of gentlemen of the learned professions which such occasions call together, representative men in their several communities, give expression to their views of what the chief magistrate should do under the existing emergency in the nation, and presented for their concurrence the following declaration, viz:

> That the necessities of the country, the rights of the enslaved, and the honor of God, demand that President Lincoln exercise without delay the authority which the war power gives him under the constitution, to abolish slavery throughout the "Confederate States."

In response to this *declaration* the great concourse of people arose unanimously, and with loud applause was this earnest testimony confirmed.

Maine Republican Congressional Nominations

The Republican congressional nominations for Maine are now complete, as follows:

DIST.		DIST.	
I	John N. Goodwin.	IV	John H. Rice
II	Sidney Perham.	V	Frederick A. Pike.
III	James G. Blaine.	Old II	T. A. D. Fessenden.

Mr. Fessenden is to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Walton, who has accepted an appointment to the supreme bench.

Messrs. Goodwin, Rice and Pike are members of the present House.

Mr. Blaine, for the last two years speaker of the Maine house of representatives, is an able debater, and will at once take a high rank among the debaters in the national house of representatives.

They will all be elected by large majorities.

Michigan on the Supreme Judge.

A convention of the members of the Michigan bar, made up mostly from Detroit, was held on Thursday for the purpose of recommending a candidate for appointment to the Supreme Bench. A long discussion took place as to the merits of the several candidates for the position, and a resolution was finally passed in favor of James F. Joy, Esq., of Detroit. Judge Drummond, of this city seemed to be the second choice of about all who spoke upon the subject. The speakers generally denounced the connection in which they have been placed by the new districts, they prefering the old connection with Ohio.

PERSONAL.

Of Col. Hogg, who was killed in the recent fight at Bolivar, Tenn., the Bloomington *Pantagraph* says: "He was one of the good soldiers, having performed gallant and efficient services before the fight at Bolivar. He has lost his life in his own native State of Tennessee, while endeavoring to rescue it from the grasp of traitorous hands. Here in Bloomington, among those with whom he has lived as a citizen, he possessed many and warm friends, not the least of whose regretful reminiscences of the war will be the memory that Col. Hogg has been one of the brave who have fallen in defense of the shrine of freedom and Union. Of open and generous heart and free and courteous manners, his devotion to the cause of the Union has firmly fixed for him a high place in the estimation of the citizens of the citizens of McLean county, who ever before had judged him worthy of a place in the councils of the State. McLean county will honor his memory if dead."

—The New York *Herald* says that Gen. T. W. Sherman, known as "Port Royal Sherman," left in the steamer Marion on Wednesday, to supersede Gen. Phelps at New Orleans; and Gen. Mitchel is on his way to supersede Gen. Hunter at Hilto Head.

—The Hon. Charles R. Train, representative in Congress from the eighth district of Massachusetts, has enlisted as a private for the war.

—The Peoria county Democratic convention passed a resolution in favor of Judge Dickey of Ottawa as the candidate at large for Congress.

—Lieut. Hiram Banks, killed in the battle of Saturday, was a brother of Maj. Gen. Banks, a writer of ability, and one of the most eloquent orators in Connecticut.

—Brig. Gen. Strong, late of the Cairo district, was in Albany yesterday on official business. Secretary Stanton has placed him on duty in New York, to take charge of forwarding recruits from that city to the field of active service.

—M. Mercier, the French minister sailed from New York for Washington on Wednesday by the French frigate which for some time has been lying in that harbor. It is presumed that he chose this mode of journeying as the safer while Baltimore is menaced by the enemy.

—Gen. Willcox of Michigan has gone to Washington, to enter the service again.

THE REBEL WOMEN.—Major Cassidy of Albany, lately returned from imprisonment at Salisbury, says the rude behavior of Southern women towards Northern soldiers was abundantly exemplified in his observation. Anything like courtesy, or even civility, was unknown. A sick soldier, borne on a litter, politely solicited a cup of water from a woman wearing the outward appearance of a lady. He was refused with the remark that she "would rather give him arsenic."

THIRTEEN REBELS KILLED BY A SINGLE SHELL.—The Kansas City *Press* says the shell thrown into the ranks of the enemy near Pleasant Hill, on Saturday last, killed thirteen and wounded about as many more.

Gen. Stevens.

Brigadier Isaac Ingalls Stevens, who fell at Chantilly on Monday last, while gallantly leading his brigade in a bayonet charge, was born in Andover, Massachusetts. He was about forty-four years of age. Gen. Stevens was a remarkable man. At West Point, where he graduated, in 1839, not only did he stand at the head of his class, but so far was he in advance of his colleagues that there were fifteen degrees in the scale of merit between him and the cadet next below him. He then became second lieutenant of engineers. At the breaking out of the Mexican war he was adjutant of engineers. He was breveted captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherebusco and his heroic courage at the storming of Chapultepec, and the severe wound he received at the assault upon the San Cosme gate of the City of Mexico, won for him the brevet of major.

Soon after the war he joined, and was for some time connected with the Coast Survey. His eminent scientific attainments were subsequently called into requisition in conducting the survey of the route for the Northern Pacific railroad. Mr. Pierce appointed him governor of Washington Territory, and during the administration of Mr. Buchanan he represented the territory in Congress. In the Presidential contest of 1860 he was Chairman of the Breckenridge National Executive Committee, spending most of his time at Washington conducting the campaign.

When secession raised the black flag in the winter of 1861, he denounced his recent political associates of the South, and stood by the Union. He urged President Buchanan to remove Floyd and Thompson from his Cabinet, and crush incipient treason in the bud. Hearing of the fall of Sumter in his distant Pacific home, hee instantly started for Washington, traveling thousands of miles by sea and land, and arriving there about the time of the battle of Bull Run, tendered his services to the Government. He was placed in command of the 79th New York (Highland) regiment, made vacant by the fall of Col. Cameron on that disastrous field.

Appointed a brigadier, he went with Gen. Sherman to South Carolina, where he bore a leading part in all the battles at and around Port Royal. He was then transferred to North Carolina, whence he came to Virginia in the corps of General Reno. He was in all the skirmishes along the Rappahannock, under Pope, and fought most gallantly in the battles of last Friday and Saturday near Bull Run.

When he fell, shot through the head by a Minnie ball, he was bearing aloft the colors of one of his regiments, and cheering on his men in a furious charge upon the foe. Gen. Stevens was small of stature, wiry and compact in form, with an elastic step which betokened great energy, and an eye whose keen glances evinced rare genius. Modest in mien, quiet in demeanor, and reticent of speech, he was resolute in will, heroic in conduct, and, far beyond most men, insensible to fear.

General Philip Kearny.

The death of Gen. Kearney is a national loss, for he was an accomplished and gallant soldier, and an able commander. He fell in a severe engagement near Chantilly, two miles north of Fairfax Court House, on Monday evening. A stranger to fear, he never spared his person in the hour of danger; indeed, his courage culminated in rashness, and he was always in front in the thickest of the fight. He was a terror to the rebels who distinguished him by the *sobriquet* of the "one-armed devil." The deceased served as a major in the Mexican war, where he lost an arm in fighting the battles of his country. At the outbreak of the rebellion he promptly volunteered his services and stood No. 13 on the list of 200 brigadiers now in the army. In experience and military skill he ranked still higher, but he was too busy with his brigade, to prevent the promotion of his juniors over him, it was not until a little more than a month ago he was commissioned a major general.

Soon after he joined the army a division was suggested to him, but he cared more for his country than he did for himself, and another person received it. After he had distinguished himself again by his masterly energy and brilliant exploits in occupying Manassas; once more the honor of commanding a division was forced upon him, but he declined its acceptance because he could not take his men with him. Had New Jersey urged the secretary of war to place all her quota under his charge, they would have have had a leader they most coveted, and it would have been worth more than the empty compliment paid to him by the New Jersey legislature. His division consisted of Berry's, Birney's and and Jameson's brigades. With these brave men he greatly distinguished himself at Rocktown, Williamsburg, Fair Oaks, White Oak Swamp, Cross Roads, Malvern Hills, and on the field where he fell while leadiding on special duty one of his noble regiments to the scene of action.

His presence in a battle was an inspiration to his troops. He was brave to rashness, and had made so many hair-breadth escapes, he was considered the invulnerable Achilles of the American army. Rebel prisoners had heard so much of him, they never failed to ask to see him. There were persons who considered him harsh, because he was a strict disciplinarian; but those who knew him best loved him most. His officers and men were devotedly attached to him, and deemed it an honor to follow him to the hottest of the contest. Gen. Kearney was a resident of New Jersey. He was twice married—first, to Miss Bullitt, of Kentucky, from whom he was divorced, and afterward to Miss Maxwell, of New York. His remains arrived at East Newark, where he formerly lived.

The British Iron Clads.

Mr. J. Scott Russell, the distinguished architect of the Great Eastern, is assailing with heavy blows, the Duke of Somerset, the head of the Admiralty. He charges him with wasting the public funds in a manner that would shame even the heads of some of our own departments, with inexcusable neglect in not hurrying forward iron ships, and with the folly of continuing to build wooden ones. One Mr. Reed—a poor, broken Reed—comes to the defense of the Duke. He confesses that the Warrior and Black Prince alone are of value, the Defence and Resistance being bad. Mr. Russell says that of the six Warriors which the Admiralty has promised, not one will be ready for sea this year, and the whole fleet of six will not be ready for sea until some time in 1864. By that time, he affirms, the Duke will have expended £20,000,000, and produced a fleet worth only £3,000,000. The nine wooden ships coated with armor, which are to be ready towards the close of 1863 will, according to Mr Russell's statement, be slow and worth only about £3,000,000. He says:

The account with the country in 1864 would stand therefore,—

Expenditure by the Duke in five years	[illegible]	
Value of the [illegible] fleet of six Warriors	£3,000,000	
Value of slow fleet of [illegible] vessels, miscellan[illegible]	£3,000,000	
		£6 600,000
Waste		£14,000,000

If he is [illegible] his assertions we shall by the close of [illegible] year have a better iron-clad fleet than England and France combined.

DECLINED.—The Adrian *Expositor* says Superintendent Campbell of the Michigan Southern Railroad, has declined the "call" from the secretary of war to become military director of the railroads in the United States. The directors of the Southern Road would not listen to the proposition for a moment, and Mr. Campbell did not feel warranted in vacating his present position contrary to their positive wishes. The government loses a most capable officer, and the Southern Road retains one that they cannot afford to spare.

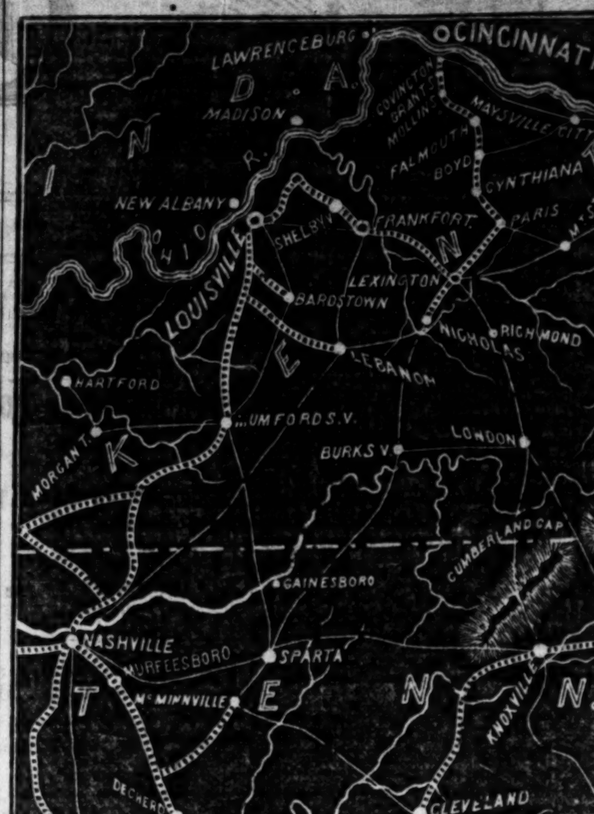
EXTRAORDINARY CONFESSION.—In an English law case relative to some property sold by Mr. Rowpell, late member of parliament for Lambeth, that person was put into the witness box, and made one of the most extraordinary confessions on record. He admitted that he was guilty of perjury, forgery and fraud, having forged deeds of gift and a will by which he obtained possession of the enormous estates of his late father, and raised £300,000 ($1,500,000) upon them, all of which he had exhausted. Mr. Rowpell voluntarily returned to England and made these confessions. He was committed for trial. The case excited great interest.

☞ The secession print says that Gen. Buell has been badly abused by the "Abolition papers," but wants to know what apology they will now make since the news of his great victory and capture of 7,000 rebel prisoners! Where was the battle fought and what has he done with the prisoners?

WORTHY OF EXAMPLE.—Several well-known and respected citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y., have received under their roofs many of the sick soldiers in the hospitals, and they thus receive the very best of nursing from the wives and daughters of these gentlemen. The example is a good one.

GEN. BUELL.—Complaints are constantly being received in this city from officers and privates, in Illinois regiments, of the conduct of Gen. Buell in Tennessee. It is charged that it will cause irreparable trouble in that quarter.—*Springfield (Ill.) Journal.*

THE SEAT OF WAR IN KENTUCKY.



The alarm now felt all along the Ohio River, from Wheeling to Evansville, from the near approach of Kirby Smith and his hordes, is the natural culmination of the shameful inefficiency which has characterized the department of Tennessee and Kentucky since Halleck and Pope left for the East and Don Carlos Buell has attempted the *role* of major general. All the splendid successes of the early months of the year, in that department, have been neutralized, "and more too," and the liveliest alarm is now felt for the great cities along the banks of the Ohio, which, until now, have felt themselves in the enjoyment of perfect security. Cincinnati and Louisville have both been in real danger, and nothing but the most vigorous action on the part of the people of those two cities, has saved them from falling into the hands of the enemy, and their probable destruction. The first immediate cause of alarm was the announcement, some two weeks since, that Kirby Smith, with what force is not stated, but supposed small, was at London, Ky., and on the Friday and Saturday following news flashes over the wire of the important victory gained by him at Richmond, Ky., in the very centre of that State. Until news came of his appearance at London, no one supposed him within 150 miles of that portion. The last reports placed him at or near Knoxville, Tenn., with General Morgan blockading his advent to Kentucky through Cumberland Gap. But the shrewd rebel found another road through the mountains, and suddenly turns up in our midst, and from his starting point at Knoxville, he has passed into the very centre of Kentucky without our knowledge, and with our knowledge of his whereabouts, he has successfully invaded, and probably now holds London, Richmond, Lexington, Paris, Cynthiana, Boyd, Falmouth, Frankfort, compelling the legislature to adjourn in hot haste, &c, on two important railroad lines, and within little over a score of miles from the important cities of Cincinnati and Louisville. That Smith's progress has been arrested—if such be the case—is much less due to our armies in the field, than to the spontaneous uprising of the people of the threatened places for their own defense. And now the rebels, for the time being, have an undisputed field in the finest portion of the State, and they will fare sumptuously for a while at least. There are indications that Smith will soon be joined by Buckner, Morgan and Cerro Gordo Williams, each with no inconsiderable force, and thus reinforced he will undertake to push ahead for the border. Every preparation will doubtless be made by Major General Lew Wallace, who is now in command of our defenses, to give them a proper reception, should the combined rebel force attempt to pass the Ohio River.

The map which we present above gives the line of march of the rebels under Smith, from Knoxville, Tenn., to their present positions held by them at Lexington, Paris, Cynthiana, Boyd, Frankfort, Shelbyville, &c.

GEN. BUELL'S ARMY.

Dangerous Situation—Gen. Bragg's Movements—Nashville Threatened.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 2, 1862.

Events as exciting as those now occurring in Kentucky are transpiring in this State, and attention must be painfully drawn to the alarming situation of Gen. Buell's army. The events of the last few days in Kentucky, and the movements in this State combined, must create a lively sensation in the North.

Gen. Bragg, with an army superior to Buell's, has invaded the State, and by a flank movement has forced Buell to evacuate the whole country south of this. North Alabama, Huntsville, Stevenson, Bridgeport and Battle Creek, have been abandoned, and are now in the hands of the advancing enemy. The utmost excitement prevails here, and at points in this vicinity, and movements of a mysterious character are being made. What the result is to be, cannot be conceived, but we hear daily the expression that we must abandon Tennessee to the rebels. I do not believe it. I have faith in this army, and I believe they will hold the State. But ere they do it—ere they succeed in re-conquering the territory which has been abandoned to meet the insolent foe, a deadly struggle must ensue, and that struggle must be decisive. We shall either conquer East Tennessee or we shall lose all of Middle Tennessee.

My last informed you of the evacuation of Battle Creek. The evacuation was not complete. In the fort built near the mouth and on the very bank of the Tennessee River, the 33d Ohio Infantry was left for the purpose, I suppose, of keeping up appearances. They remained without artillery, and were alone. Col. Lew Harris of the 2d Ohio, commanding a brigade of which the 33d Wis. was a part, being in command. I have met Col Harris since his evacuation of Fort McCook, and have obtained from him the following particulars of the affair. Left alone on Sunday, the 24th of August, in the fort he remained undisputed sway until the Wednesday following. Indeed, on Tuesday some demonstrations were made by cavalry against a battalion of the 33d regiment, under Major Locke. Withdrawing from Bridgeport to the fort on Wednesday morning, Major Pugh of the 4th Ohio cavalry, left the fort with three companies of cavalry, intending to hunt the rebels and whip them. He attacked them near Bridgeport, and defeated them, completely routing them. Major Pugh pursued, but found himself confronted, near Bridgeport, by an infantry battalion of the rebels, when he retreated to the fort. This was on Wednesday morning, at about 11 o'clock. At the same time the rebels opened on the fort with a battery of artillery, posted about 1,000 yards off, on the opposite side of the river. They were in plain view, and had we had artillery, they would have found their position exceedingly unpleasant. But they seemed to be perfectly aware that our troops had none, and remained posted in their exposed position. They threw over 600 shells into the fort during fifteen hours in which they were thus employed. Our loss was but one killed and two wounded—neither of them seriously. Several movements were made by Col. Harris to enable his sharpshooters to annoy the artillerists, and he so far succeeded as to compel them to fall back at one time to the woods. But they kept up a continuous shelling, until Col. Harris, under the cover of night, withdrew from the fort and marched to Decherd, Tenn. Unaware of the evacuation, the rebels kept up the shelling all night, and did not cease until morning revealed that the garrison had left. I learn that the rebels in small force immediately crossed the fordable river and advanced towards Stevenson. But we hear nothing of their arrival there. It is understood that the place is evacuated.

It is understood here this morning that Gen. Forrest and his whole rebel cavalry force have been captured. I am informed that on Tuesday last three expeditions marched from three different points, and on Sunday night concentrated near Alexandria, capturing the rebel in that town. A force left McMinnville with two pieces of artillery, another went from Lebanon with one piece of artillery and instructions to meet at Alexandria at the same moment. Forrest was found posted in a lane waiting the advance of one of the parties, but not suspecting danger in his rear. He was met by a superior force on all sides, and was captured after slight resistance. SPECIAL.

Lieut. Worden.

[From the Grand Rapids Eagle.]

The Kalamazoo *Telegraph* and the Detroit *Advertiser and Tribune* are disputing about Lieut. Worden. The *Telegraph* says:

> Did this brave and loyal officer, after being toasted, feted, *be-flowered* and *bosung*, at a late reception given him at Grand Rapids, retire from the fete given him by the ladies, to a smaller circle of semi-secession friends, and drink the toast "God damn the secessionists," himself adding, "and the abolitionists also?" Would the journal from which we quote, accord bravery and loyalty to an officer fighting under the flag of our Union, who would publicly utter such sentiments as these?

We are sorry to say that the *Telegraph*, though partially wrong, is so near correct in its statement as it is. Lieut. Worden did not use the words attributed to him. The toast, substantially as reported, was given in a saloon, immediately after the festival, not by Lieut. Worden, but by a person the lieutenant should not have noticed at all, and it was drunk by Lieut. Worden with every appearance of assent, if not positive approbation.

It was a sentiment that no officer and gentleman could give, and none should hear without feeling insulted. The toast was profane, vulgar and unpatriotic. That is all there is of it, and that is altogether too much. We are pained to allude to this matter at all; but for the credit of the service, we feel bound to correct the *Telegraph* as far as possible. We are sorry we cannot entirely deny the disgraceful story.

This Lieut. Worden, we suppose our readers understand, is a brother of one of the proprietors of the Chicago *Times*.

LIBERAL.—Vice President Hamlin has given $1,000 to Waterville College, Maine, to establish a scholarship.

FROM HILTON HEAD.

Deserters from Savannah—The Nashville again runs the Blockade—Traitors in Camp—The steamer Karnak.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Aug. 27, 1862.

Three deserters from the rebel army came down from Savannah four days since. They are northern men, one from Philadelphia, one from Chicago, and one from Providence, R. I. I had a conversation with them, from whom I obtained a little information which may be of interest. They estimate the number of troops in and around Savannah at about 5,000, under the command of Brigadier General Mercer, of Tennessee. Many of the soldiers are sick with remittent fevers, and a few cases of yellow fever had shown themselves in the city, one of which, that of a private in the 1st Georgia Regiment—a member of the company to which these deserters belonged—had proved fatal. The condition of the entire force, in consequence of sickness, want of medicines and proper food, is said to be spiritless, and a feeling of disgust at the rebellion is supreme.

Respecting the ram Fingal, their concurrent testimony is that our late alarm was groundless. She is not yet ready for action; and, although the work of plating her is still progressing, in their opinion some months will elapse before she can be finished. One of these men had seen her a few days prior to his leaving Savannah. He had also seen the floating battery, and his statement respecting her fully confirms what had been previously told us by negroes. She leaked at such a rate that two steam pumps had to be used to keep her free; until finally all hope of making her useful was abandoned, when her guns were taken away, and she lies water logged at the levee.

The Nashville, with a full load of Enfield rifles, ordnance and drugs, ran the blockade off Wassaw Sound, as nearly as these men recollect, about six weeks since, discharging her cargo within seven miles of the city, and is now laden with cotton, watching a chance to get out again. Indeed, she made an attempt to escape ten nights ago; but her pilot ran her aground, for which he is suffering imprisonment. Now, however, she is again afloat. The steamer Emma, one of Tatnall's mosquito fleet, is also cotton loaded, and will attempt to get by Pulaski some dark night, and make for Nassau.

Among our matters of local interest is the arrest of Dominick Bouely, James Woods, Marcus Gunn and John Dale, employes in the quartermaster's department, who had been making themselves offensive by uttering treasonable sentiments against the government. The proof against them was clear, and by order of Gen. Hunter they are sentenced, until it be his pleasure to release them, each to wear a ball and chain and to hard labor in the provost marshal's department.

The steamer Karnak, formerly of Cunard's line, running between New York and Nassau, put into this port last Sunday evening in distress. She ran ashore last April on one of the Bahama Keys, and, being badly damaged, was sold to speculators in New York for $1,000. Her machinery was taken out, and an English steamer at Nassau was engaged to tow her to New York. This steamer, the name of which has escaped my mind, got the Karnak somewhere in the latitude of Charleston, and there, without warning, cut her adrift. The wind was blowing strong and fair for Port Royal, and the Karnak, spreading what sail she could, shaped her course hither. She narrowly escaped wreck in attempting to run over the bar at the entrance of the harbor, for there was little more than three fathoms of water beneath her when one of our pilots went on board. The vessel now lies at our quarantine ground, in a helpless condition; but arrangements will probably made for towing her to her destination. The steamer which had the Karnak in tow is thought by many to have been one of the British vessels which rendezvous at Nassau for the purpose of running the blockade.

Fremont and Mitchel.

At a meeting of the New York national war committee on Thursday afternoon, the following resolutions were passed:

> *Resolved*, That General Fremont and General Mitchel be each requested, if the government will consent, to organize in this State, without delay, a corps of 50,000 men and that application for such consent be made the general government, and if it refuses, then to the state government.
>
> *Resolved*, That all residents of this city who are willing to join such a corps, be requested to communicate their names and residences to some member of this committee.

Haytian Emigration.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

The bark Chanticleer sailed from New York on Wednesday for Port de Paix, Hayti, with a fine colony of sixty-five colored persons. The colony consists exclusively of agriculturists and their families, twenty-five adults and thirty-six children. They are all thrifty people, having sold or rather sacrificed, farms and other property in Illinois and Wisconsin, in order to establish themselves where their color will not prove a barrier to their enterprise and industry. Five of them, Mr. Wood and family, go as passengers. These people carry with them all the means and appliances of an American farmer's life, and intend to take up land for the purpose of cotton-raising in the neighborhood of Port de Paix. Other colonies are preparing to start from the West.

New Cavalry Regiment.

[From the Peoria Transcript.]

We understand that Major D. P. Jenkins has been promoted to the rank of colonel of cavalry, and authorized to raise a regiment in this State. The major has seen service before and was at the battle of Lexington, where he held the rank of Major and was the only cavalry officer that was allowed to make any advance upon the rebels at New Madrid. Enlistments will immediately be commenced for this new regiment, the rendezvous of which is now fixed at Peoria.

Loss of the Adirondack.

The gunboat Magnolia arrived to-day from a cruise, bringing intelligence to Admiral Dupont of the total loss of the steam frigate Adirondack, Captain Gansevoort, on the morning of Saturday, the 23d inst., at Man-of-War Point, Abaco Island, about 100 miles north of Nassau. No particulars of the disaster were forwarded. Captain Gansevoort stated in his dispatch, that his men were all safe, and had taken refuge upon a small island in the vicinity of the wreck. He was of opinion that his armament could be saved. The gunboat Canandaigua will leave here to-morrow morning to bring away the shipwrecked crew, and everything of value that can be saved from the wreck.—*Cor. N. Y. Times.*

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

The Purposes of the Rebels and the Prospect.

THE OPERATIONS ON WEDNESDAY.

Incidents of the Recent Battles.

The Reporters Not to Blame.

[From Regular Correspondent of Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1862.

The plot thickens, and, if possible, the excitement here is on the increase. The rebels follow up the retreat of our army with astonishing celerity and vigor. No matter what the position of our forces, they are sure of finding the enemy in their rear. Military men say that this show that the rebels greatly outnumber us, or that from very desperation they resort to bold and reckless movements. The raid at Fairfax Court House on Monday night was undoubtedly to capture ammunition, of which the rebels have a scanty supply. It was successful—the rebels taking several wagon loads of it. As soon as they had captured it, they hauled the wagons off into the neighboring woods.

THE PURPOSES OF THE REBELS.

An intelligent major who was captured in the battle of Friday, and who managed to make his escape on Sunday night, has arrived here and gives some valuable information respecting the purposes of the rebels. As this officer belonged to Pope's army he was refused a parole, and was to have been sent to Richmond on Monday. He had many conversations with the rebel officers, and heard Gen. Stuart talk. They, one and all, asserted that they had no present intention against Washington, but meant to push up into Pennsylvania. Gen. Stuart said: "You have invaded our homes, and now we will let your people taste some of the horrors of war upon their own soil!" The officer replied: "I have no doubt, from your good fighting qualities, that if you succeed in crossing the Potomac you will do much harm in Pennsylvania, but I do assure you that I could not wish for a better thing than for you to do it. It would be the very best thing that could possibly happen for us. It would madden the North and give them that hatred of you which they now lack, and which would make good soldiers of every man called into the field."

THE PROSPECT.

There was some expectation here last night that a number of Stuart's cavalry would make an attempt to interrupt railway communication between Baltimore and Washington. The rebels in Baltimore fully expected it. Intelligence was brought here last night that rebel cavalry were seen attempting to cross the Potomac at Point of Rocks, and it was considered possible that an attempt on the road would be made. The government has taken every possible precaution in this respect, however. As to the general situation, if the rebels do not get over the Potomac before the present week ends, they will never cross in force. The critical time is *now*. The government means to put the departmental clerks to drill. We have 50,000 of the new troops here, and if they were 150,000 they would not materially add to the strength of the army for the next ten days. What the government wants most just now is good fighting troops. The new levies need discipline, and an order arming the clerks only causes alarm, and does not strengthen the defenses materially. Of course, this insinuates nothing against the clerks. They are as brave and capable as any other body of clerical men in the land.

FLYING RUMORS.

Wild rumors of cabinet changes have been circulated over the town since yesterday, but there is no foundation for them. It was stated very pointedly last evening that Gen. Halleck had been made Secretary of War in the place of Mr. Stanton, resigned. The rumors grew out of the fact that Mr. Stanton is unwell, and Gen. Halleck may have been acting for him. Rumor was equally positive that Mr. Chase was to resign, and was also mistaken in his case. Many of these stories grew out of the excitement of the hour.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

People were a little afraid, apparently, to take the Baltimore and Ohio road to Wheeling to-day, and the postmaster-general has sent the usual western mail round through the State of Pennsylvania. There is, however, no reason for this precaution, it is said, by those who certainly ought to know. Since Stuart's cavalry raids the government has grown cautious.

OPERATIONS OF WEDNESDAY.

The Washington *Star* of Wednesday evening has the following particulars of the operations of yesterday:

This forenoon, we hear, has been occupied by our troops for the most part in getting into position in front of this city. The points occupied by them are generally those occupied by the Army of the Potomac previous to its departure for the Peninsula.

There has been no engagement whatever this afternoon. The rebels in the immediate front are doubtless massed most heavily about Vienna, twelve miles from here; yet not in such numbers there as to change our opinion that they aim to cross the river above, into Maryland.

By nine o'clock last evening the whole of the army of Gen. Pope had reached the position it had been determined it should assume for the present before the staunch fortifications on the south side of the Potomac, in our front. In their march of the day from the immediate vicinity of Fairfax Court House, the enemy, of course did their best to harass our rear with an occasional round of shell, which, however, did no damage. Everything was brought hither in good order and condition, the army being in a far better condition to renew the contest of last week at a moment's warning, than we anticipated.

Ere they reached this immediate vicinity we hear, Major General McClellan had, in accordance with the general order of yesterday, issued an order assuming the chief command of the aggregate army (Pope's and Burnside's) thus assembled for the defense of the capital.

This morning it seems to be certain that the movements of the enemy that followed our army from the Rappahannock to this vicinity are directing their march somewhat up the river, being already in some force about Leesburg, and in larger force between there and the Chain Bridge, as though about to make a demonstration at the ferry opposite Poolesville, Maryland.

That and all other fords that might possibly be threatened are of course being duly guarded by forces which Generals Halleck and McClellan doubtless regard as sufficient for the exigencies of the occasion, various bodies of troops having in the last few days passed up the river on this side, evidently to that end.

Winchester was yesterday evacuated by our troops, it being understood that the rebels have also appeared in force in the valley.

We may add that there already is a strong fleet of United States gun and mortar boats in the river, ready for instant action, if necessary.

Our belief is that the rebel generals will essay to cross the river in the hope of getting supplies and other assistance through a secession rising in Maryland, and thus be enabled to move on Baltimore rather than the federal metropolis, which they probably think too well fortified to be attacked. This is, however, but a surmise, though the contingency has doubtless been abundantly guarded against by the authorities.

It it had been designed to make an attack upon the other side of the river, we believe it would have been made this morning, as every passing hour until it might be made serves materially to lessen the chance of the success of any such movement when essayed.

Order, by the way, is rapidly being brought out of the comparative chaos that invariably follows a week of such action and marching as our troops were lately engaged in.

In that week, we learn from an officer who is best situated to know the facts, our total loss of killed, wounded and missing did not exceed 15,000; the stragglers, who will very soon be in their proper place again, making a large proportion of the missing at present.

INCIDENTS OF THE RECENT BATTLES.

An officer of Gen. Sigel's staff says that the loss of General Schurz in the late battle will amount to nearly one-half of his command. In the battle of last Friday, in which the corps of Gen Sigel fought from the commencement to the close, Gen. Schurz had the most difficult tasks assigned him. He charged upon masked batteries supported by infantry three times, without suffering the least panic in his division. It was not until Gen. Sigel discovered that he was not being reinforced that he ordered Gen. Schurz to fall back. Gen. Schurz is said to have led his men admirably, and to have displayed soldierly qualities of the highest order.

Early on Tuesday morning a flag of truce came in from Gen. Lee with word that Kearney's body had been found and would be delivered up. Gen. Heintzelman at once detailed Major Birney, commanding the 57th Pennsylvania, to receive it; and the major started with a flag and an escort of infantry and cavalry, but before reaching the outposts he met a party having the remains in charge. They had been informally delivered up to our men, without waiting for the usual escort to come up. The body had been rifled of sword, pistol, watch, diamond brooch, finger ring, and the pocket-book, in which the general always kept a large amount of money.

Among the visitors to see the remains was the colored servant of Gen. Kearney, who burst into an agony of grief on taking a parting look at the body of his dead master.

The *Tribune's* correspondent narrates the following thrilling incident: "A few moments ago I saw the color bearer of the 10th New York (H. Alexander) carried into the Mansion House hospital. He was wounded in three different parts of his body—one wound in the thigh was a terrible one—but he still clung to his colors, and would not allow them to be taken from him. As he was being taken up the steps, he became insensible, and an effort was made to take the flag from him, but his clutch was like a grasp of iron—his hand seemed glued with his own blood to the stars and stripes. Brave and noble fellow! burst involuntarily from surgeons and bystanders."

In Saturday's fight a sad and most unaccountable blunder occurred. The 3d Michigan went into the battle with 290 men, and came out with only 146, and more than three-fourths of this number met their fate by the fire of the 20th Indiana regiment, which lapped over their rear and poured a galling fire into them while on the advance. The first knowledge which the Michigan boys had of the presence of the other regiment was the bullets in the back of their heads, arms, &c., nearly half of the regiment having lapped across them.

In the fight on Monday night, the 1st and 40th New York having but few officers, concentrated, and fought "on their own hook," and in their own way. The Union troops drove the rebels at least a mile and a half, and after a very severe contest, which was fought during the storm, our troops rested upon the field, having gained a complete victory.

BUFORD'S CAVALRY.

Gen. Buford's cavalry brigade did gallant and telling service in the late fights. On Thursday afternoon they attacked Gen. Longstreet's division, at Thoroughfare Gap, driving the latter from their position in the Gap, and visiting them with heavy loss. On the succeeding day, while acting as rear guard of Gen. Rickett's division, they were attacked by the enemy, whom they kept at bay during the day. During the march of four miles from Thoroughfare Gap to Gainesville, on the Manassas road; at the precise spot where the rebel General Johnston's forces took the cars to reinforce the enemy at the battle of Bull Run, they took the right toward Catlett's Station, and while going this route, which was done pursuant to orders, they heard the sounds of the engagement between Gen. Hooker and the enemy. On Saturday the brigade was two hours in the rear of our centre at Haymarket, just beyond the old Bull Run battle ground. Two hours after the battle opened, the brigade was ordered to the extreme right. They went a mile and a half beyond our right, but saw nothing of the enemy in that direction. On returning they came suddenly upon a masked battery, which opened fire upon them, doing but little damage, however, the shots fortunately being at too high an elevation, and passing harmlessly over their heads. They fell back some half mile, the enemy continuing to shell them.

On a plain beyond they saw a large number of stragglers, and for the purpose of preventing these men falling into the hands of the enemy—of which there was imminent risk—Gen. Buford ordered a charge on the enemy, who were concealed in a piece of woods. They started at full gallop, with sabres drawn, across a meadow which the wood skirted, when suddenly they came upon Stuart's rebel cavalry, who had started to charge on them. The horses of the opposing cavalry were moving at the height of their speed, and so completely enveloped in the cloud of rising dust as to render them mutually invisible.

The meeting of the hostile cavalry battalions was terrific. Over 300 men were dismounted by the suddenness and severity of the shock. Our men captured about 150 prisoners and any quantity of horses and arms. In this counter-charge Col. Brodhead of the 1st Michigan cavalry, was mortally wounded; Capt. Cannon of the 1st Virginia cavalry, received two severe wounds; and in company N of this regiment, not a commissioned officer was left. Lieut. Palmer killed three men with his sabre; Capt. Keith of Gen. Buford's staff, had his horse killed under him; Thomas Scofield of company D, 1st Virginia cavalry, was killed. The charges of this cavalry not only saved the stragglers from falling into the hands of the enemy, but were of essential service in aiding the movements of the whole right wing of the army.

THE REPORTERS NOT TO BLAME THIS TIME.

It is certain that the reverses that have befallen our arms in this campaign are not attributable to the unwise exposures of our vulnerable points by reporters; for we have not been in a position to know or even dream of such matters; consequently the argument that the enemy gained knowledge of our movements and weak points through the press falls to the ground; for not a line has been written from the army to any paper for the last ten days. Yet the enemy have found our weak spots, and have pierced them; have known where to strike, and have struck with vigor and effect. General Halleck's course in excluding reporters from the army is now being fully commented upon, and condemned by every man who has the least desire to learn facts instead of rumors, and great results instead of official reports. As it is, we have to depend almost entirely upon official bulletins for our news; and the facts of one day often give lie to the official reports of the day before, so that we can form no just idea of the state of affairs until the facts of our reverses become too palpable to be mistaken. Many have an idea that the cause for the recent exclusion order had its origin, not in a fear that the government's plans would be exposed, but that we, as reporters, would not be slow to observe the blunders of our generals, and would perhaps expose them to a discriminating public. But comments are useless.

A SOUTHERN VIEW OF INTERVENTION.

A Remarkable Article.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, 29th.]

Anything less than armed intervention by several of the leading powers of Europe will do our cause more harm than good. The recognition of our independence, the raising of the blockade, and alliance, offensive and defensive, with France and England, would but exasperate and unite the North, and thus strengthen her and induce us to relax our exertions, and thereby weaken us. No one power in Europe can successfully invade the North. If her seacoast be blockaded and her seaport cities captured, she will have more soldiers for her armies and fewer idlers to support. The necessaries of life and the munitions of war are, or readily can be produced in the interior. So far as these articles are concerned, the seaboard cities are non-producers and most expensive consumers. Three centuries and a half ago, every nation of Europe lived within itself, independent of foreign trade. No section of the globe produces with so little labor and in such abundance, the necessaries of life as the Northwest. Divested of her seaboard towns and of the artificial and acquired wants which those towns engender and maintain and and no country can sustain herself with so little labor as the North, and, therefore, no country can spare so large a proportion of her population for military purposes. She raises an immense surplus of meat and bread, and can dispense with tea, coffee and sugar, as did the nobility even of Europe three centuries ago. For clothing, she can use wool, and hemp and flax, as did our ancestors. In fine, she can be just as comfortable and far more independent without foreign trade than with it. Her intense hatred to the South, her pride, her exasperation, would induce her, in case of foreign intervention, to readily sacrifice all artificial and acquired wants, and live within herself. Without a navy and without a mercantile marine, for European powers might divest her of them, several hundred thousand men would be disengaged from their accustomed pursuits, be without employment, and burning with indignation and thirst of vengeance against the enemies who had thrown them helpless upon the world. From choice as well as necessity they would join the invading armies of the North, and constitute the most efficient soldiery in those armies. Her foreign trade enfeebles the North; our want want of such a trade and want of a navy enables us to concentrate all our forces and thus strengthens us.

The currency question now disturbs the North because her foreign trade brings her paper currency in contact with metallic currency. Blockade her ports, cut her off from all connection with Europe, and her paper would, for all useful and necessary purposes, be as good as gold. The whole of her industry and the whole of her power would be exerted for war purposes, if she were blockaded. Now, one-half of that industry, and one-half of her effective force is occupied in producing needless luxuries for the rich, or in supplying the artificial wants of all classes. A successful blockade would double the military power of the North in conducting the war against us. She might then as readily put two men in the field as she can now put one million. No one foreign enemy could capture her river marine, and with that she can reach the heart of our dominions.

It is chiefly because we have been blockaded that we have exhibited such wonderful power in this struggle. It has enabled us to concentrate our forces and our energies, to dispense with foreign luxuries, and to produce more of the necessaries of life and the munitions of war; and it has moreover saved us from all difficulty and vexation on the currency subject. Our cotton and tobacco, unsold, represent their value in gold and silver, and serve as a basis for our present and future credit. Had our ports been open, a large portion of our people would have been employed in sending these articles to market, selling them, and in selling the useless luxuries for which they had been exchanged. Our foreign exports bring us in little that is useful, and scarce anything that is necessary, or if necessary, like salt and iron, nothing that we had not better produce at home. Foreign intervention that shall merely raise the blockade from our cities, capture the northern seaboard towns, and blockade her cost, would be ruinous to us; and if we were relieved from the blockade we should expend nine-tenths of the proceeds of our cotton and tobacco in useless luxuries, destroy the basis of our credit and divert a large portion, probably one-half our population, from war, or from industrial pursuits necessary to the successful conduct of the war, and set them to trading and money making. Let us have no recognition of our independence, no raising of the blockade, no mediation, no intervention, unless it be efficient intervention—an intervention founded upon just, humane, and sensible reasons. We shall be left alone to achieve our independence; and, after it is achieved, the peoples of Europe will greedily seek to participate in its advantages, by entering into favorable commercial treaties with us. We shall owe them neither a debt of gratitude nor a debt of money, and it will be our right and our duty so to conduct our foreign trade and relations as will most redound to the profit and advantage of our own citizens, regardless of the consequences to other nations. Our cotton, tobacco, and other agricultural products, are our own. We can burn them, or charge what prices we please, and none will have a right to complain, for none have aided us in our hour of need. Independence, actual, not nominal, we must have; and, if in order to secure it, we have to trammel or exclude foreign trade, we shall not hesitate to do so. Money making, selling in the dearest markets and buying in the cheapest, is not always the wisest, the safest, or the best policy of States. Let the nations of Europe look to it, that they do not, by their ungenerous and selfish course, compel us to pursue an exclusive policy, in order to confirm independence, however great may be our pecuniary sacrifice, or their loss of a profitable market.

Gas-Patriotism.

There is a rebellion, in a domestic way, in New York. The tax bill having put a small tax upon gas, the Manhattan gas company has "improved the occasion," by putting on an additional charge of fifteen per cent per 1,000 feet upon every 1,000 cubic feet supplied after September 1. The New Yorkers justly and indignantly consider that this is a shabby, selfish and unpatriotic way of shifting the tax from the company to the consumers—of evading the common contribution to the revenue of the country. Some wards have announced indignation meetings, and the feeling is very strong. Considering that everywhere on this American continent where gas is used, the profits to the proprietors are enormous, (to say nothing of overcharges,) it is not too much to expect that they will pay the tax out of those profits. We have not heard what is intended to be done in Philadelphia.—*Phila. Press.*

☞ Mrs. Julia Gardiner Tyler, wife of the late traitor ex-president Tyler, is on her way North. She is a native of Long Island, N. Y., and it is understood that she goes to the old homestead to pass the remainder of her days. She has her six children with her.

LEGISLATURE OF IOWA.

Extra Session—Governor's Message.

The legislature of Iowa met in extra session at Des Moines on the 3d inst. The Senate was called to order by Lieutenant Governor Needham, the roll called, and thirty-seven senators found to be present—seven absent.

The President then briefly addressed the Senate, and Mr. Davis of Muscatine was elected secretary by a vote of thirty-four to one; Mr Smith of Oskaloosa was elected sergeant-at-arms.

A committee was appointed to act with the House committee to inform the governor that they were ready to receive any message.

Shortly after, the governor's private secretary announced a message from the governor, which was read by the secretary.

The governor says that when you closed your last regular session, the belief prevailed very generally that the strength of the rebellion against the general government had been broken, and your legislation upon some questions of great public interest was controlled by that belief. The lapse of time has shown that belief to be erroneous, and a change of legislation on those questions has therefore become necessary.

The provision made for our sick and wounded soldiers, and for their return to their homes on furloughs, will, under existing circumstances, prove wholly inadequate. The largely increased number of our soldiers that will be shortly in the field, and the great length of time they will be exposed to the danger of disease and the casualties of battle, will render absolutely necessary a large increase of the fund provided for their care and comfort. The extraordinary expenses of my office have also been and will probably continue to be largely increased, in consequence of the new demands that have been and may be made upon the State. I therefore recommend to your favorable consideration such increase of the contingent fund for extraordinary expenses of this office as will be sufficient to enable me to do for the gallant men who so nobly represent our State in the army of the Union, when suffering from wounds and disease, that which every loyal heart so anxiously desires should be done, and also to enable me to carry on successfully the many new and arduous labors imposed upon this office, in promptly responding to all the demands made upon the State for the support of the government.

The labors of the adjutant general's office have been greatly increased, and the governor asks for authority to appoint an assistant adjutant general; a quartermaster general can be appointed under existing law, and then the duties now imposed upon the adjutant general can be so divided as to benefit the public service.

The governor recommends such an appropriation as will secure to Iowa's soldiers the advantages of the allotment system, now being carried into effect by U. S. commissioners.

It is of the highest importance that the numerical strength of the regiments from Iowa be maintained in the field. Our new regiments will go out full, and the old ones will soon be filled, but in a short time their numbers will be again reduced. To remedy this evil I recommend that, with the approval of the proper federal authorities, a camp of instruction be established at some suitable point in this State, sufficient to accommodate 1,000 men; that the several counties be required to furnish their equitable proportion of that number of men to place in camp under instruction; that when men are needed to fill the ranks of any of our regiments, requisitions be made for the proper number, which shall be filled as nearly as may be from the men in camp, from the counties in which the companies composing the regiment were organized, and their places in camp immediately be supplied by new men from the same counties. This is entirely just to all the counties—will send the men into companies composed of their neighbors and friends, and will keep up our regiments to their effective strength.

The governor urges upon the legislature the importance of inducing enlistments for the old regiments, and for that purpose he recommends the payment of bounties by the State to all who should enlist in the old regiments.

The governor recommends that the State election laws be so changed so as to allow all members of Iowa regiments who would be entitled to vote if at home, be allowed to vote wherever they may be stationed in the United States.

The governor recommends that such persons as cannot conveniently bear arms, be exempt therefrom in case of draft, upon the payment of a fixed sum of money to the State.

The governor concludes as follows:

"The condition of the country is such as justly to cause anxiety and distrust, but not despondency to the patriot. It is true the rebellion against the government has assumed a magnitude and shown a strength we did not anticipate, but it is also true the government has exhibited a degree of power for its suppression that the most sanguine did not dream of. Our rulers and our people at last have realized the extent of the task before them and have girded themselves to the work like men. We have all, rulers and people, at last learned on a page blotted with tears and blood that in this war conciliation and kindness are more than useless and that the enemy, whose whole social fabric is based upon force, respects only force and can be subdued alone by force. We are learning if we have not yet learned that it is wise to strike the enemy where he is weakest, and to strike him there continually and with all our power, that God's blessing upon our cause will most surely bring its triumph and that we cannot with confidence claim that blessing until our cause by being made in all things like Him, pure and holy, fully deserves it. If we have fully learned these lessons and shall fairly act upon them, we will soon triumph. If we have not learned them, we will yet do so, and we will then triumph."

On motion, 200 copies of the message were ordered printed.

Senator Redfield, a bill to enable soldiers in the service of the United States, citizens of Iowa, to vote for officers to be elected at the general elections, and providing ways and means for carrying out the intention of the act. Ordered printed.

The Senate, after some unimportant business, then adjourned.

In the House, Hon. Rush Clark, Speaker, called that body to order. He announced that the governor was present, and, after a few remarks, a committee was appointed to wait upon the governor. The governor's message was received, read, and 2,000 copies ordered printed.

Mr. Kellogg offered the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That the committee on elections be requested to prepare and report a bill to this House, at their earliest convenience, so amending the laws as to permit citizens of the State of Iowa in the military service of the United States to vote wherever they may be in the United States, the same as though they were at their usual places of residence.

Adopted.

Messrs. Mercer and Moir introduced petitions from certain citizens of their respective counties asking for the enactment of a law exempting Quakers from liability to military duty. Referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Hollingsworth, Williams of Mahaska, and Young.

Messrs. Denlinger and Schramm presented petitions from citizens of Warren and Van Buren counties asking for the passage of a law to prevent the influx of negroes and mulattoes into this State. Referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Denlinger, Schramm and Dunlavy.

The House then adjourned.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A Residence with eighteen years lease of lot for sale. The house is a two-story frame, containing eleven rooms, supplied with water and gas. There is also a Barn and Cistern. The premises readily rent for $300 a year. For sale very low for cash. Inquire on the premises, No. 170 West Madison street, two doors west of the Scammon School. se5-a209 1w

FOR SALE—A Soap, Candle and Oil Factory, at Racine, Wis., with Fixtures, Tools, Stock, &c., in complete running order, and doing a large business. The owners wish to settle up their copartnership business, and therefore offer their works for sale. Terms liberal. Inquire of ISAAC B. TRESCH & CO., on the premises, or to TURNER & MITCHELL, 77 Kinzie street, Chicago. jy23-t45 1m

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—One A No. 1 Lumber Wagon, with span of Mules, sound, and Harness; also, one "Indian Pony," five years old, with saddle and bridle complete; and one thorough-bred Kentucky Jenny, two years old. Address "R," Box 1175, Chicago. se5-a192-3t

FOR SALE—A Nursery. To close partnership, we offer our whole stock of Fruit Trees, Evergreens, Shrubbery, Small Fruits and Ornamental Stock, growing on twenty acres of land at Monticello station, Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, four miles from Alton. Will either lease or sell the land. To an active, energetic man, an excellent opportunity is now offered. For particulars address us at Alton, or better call and see. A. S. & GEO. BARRY, Alton, Ill. se5-a171-1m

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE.—For sale the Fixtures, Stock, Good Will and Lease of a Drug Store, situated in one of the best portions of the South Division, Chicago. The receipts for the current year are $7,000, and under judicious management they can be materially increased. Rent of the store extremely low. This is an excellent chance for a Druggist or for a PHYSICIAN and DRUGGIST. Apply to LORD & SMITH Wholesale Druggists, Lake street, or to the Southern Drug Store, State street, between North street and the railroad crossing, Chicago. au30-a4-10t

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN. Sub-Lot No. 12 of Lots 5 and 6, in Block 66, in the Canal Trustee's new Subdivision. Price $750. Apply to B. B. WOODWARD, Davenport, Iowa. au28-1944-1m

FOR SALE—Engine and Boiler. Ten inch Cylinder Engine and large sized Boiler, in first rate running order. For sale cheap, at PRUIST & BRADLEY'S, 88 and 90 North Jefferson street. au16-ts0-1w

FOR SALE.—Drug Store for sale at a great bargain for cash or approved paper—a well selected retail stock of Drugs and Fixtures—in a good location on the North Side. Rent low. Reason for selling ill health. For further particulars address E. E. DUANE, No. 136 North Wells street, Chicago, Illinois. jy26 t174-4p

To Rent.

TO RENT—A first class Residence, No. 226 Indiana street, with all modern improvements, etc., etc., and Brick Stable attached. Inquire of JAS. WARD, 234 West Randolph, WAITE & TOWN, 160 Washington street, or address P. O. Box 858. Rent $550 per annum. au29-t387-1w

TO RENT—Brick Store and Basement, No. 198 Madison street, near the Post Office. [se3-a88-1w] C. N. HOLDEN.

TO RENT—Furnished or Unfurnished, No. 237 Michigan Avenue, Second door south of Harrison street. Apply on the premises to CHARLES M. DUPUY. se6-a15-1w

NOTICE.—All Soldiers belonging to the Railroad Regiment (89th) Illinois Volunteers will report themselves immediately to S. W. H. BICK, at Room No. 13, over 77 Dearborn street. se6 a16 3t

Wanted.

WANTED.—Gin Pipes wanted by R. H. SHUFELDT, 6 South Water st. se6-a211-3t

WANTED—By a prompt paying tenant, a neat Cottage in the West Division. Address, with particulars, Post Office Box [illegible] Chicago.

WANTED—In a Wholesale Grocery House, an experienced Salesman, having a good country acquaintance, to whom a liberal salary will be given. Address, with references, Drawer 6001.

WANTED—A man to take charge of a horse and carriage, and do chores around and in the house. A prompt, willing man who understands his business, can hear of a situation by addressing "C," at this office.

WANTED—Board during the winter for gentleman and wife (no children), in a range within one or two blocks of Wabash or Michigan avenues. Address "T. E.," Post Office Box [illegible], stating terms.

WANTED.—A Book Keeper and Traveling Clerk wishes employment where he can make himself useful. Can loan the employer two or three hundred dollars, or would take an interest in a Commission or other paying business. Will give a few hundred dollars and his services for a situation to the interest of the house. References from former employers on South Water street. Address "[illegible]," Tribune Office, or Box 1171, Post Office.

WANTED—By a young man (whose engagement is about to expire) a situation in a Wholesale Grocery or Commission House, in any capacity where he can acquire a practical knowledge of business. Salary not so much of an object as a good house. Best of references given. Address Post Office Box 920, or apply to G. C. COOK & CO., 16 and 18 State street.

WANTED.—A Book Keeper at present unemployed, would undertake to balance and make up books, make out accounts, &c., for such mechanics, tradesmen, or others who do not keep a clerk. He feels confident of giving entire satisfaction. Good references given. Please address "[illegible]," at Tribune Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A young man as Salesman in a Dry Goods House. Must speak German. Permanent situation. Reference required. Address or apply to W. K. GRIFFIN, Michigan City, Ind.

WANTED—We wish to dispose of a lease on an undivided half of a Warehouse, well located on South Water street, together with Scales, Desks, &c. Parties desiring a safe investment, good location, will do well to address immediately Post Office Box 4475.

WANTED—Five hundred good Stocking Knitters at [illegible] Place, between Madison and Monroe, [illegible] Lasalle streets.

WANTED—To Exchange a Medium-sized Safe, in good order, for a larger size. Apply to GEO. A. HEAVENS [illegible] Building, corner South Water and Clark streets.

WANTED—Orders from AGENTS AND SUTLERS For Union Variety Envelopes, Army Portfolios, Pocket Inkstands, Union Paper and Envelopes and all articles in this line. Orders promptly attended to. Address F. A. THOMAS, Post Office Box [illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—To Rent in a good location (South Side preferred) a suite of rooms, suitable for a Photographic Gallery. Address to "C. M. L.," Post Office Box 2781.

WANTED—For Cash and Trade. Any one having a general stock of Goods of ten to twenty thousand dollars, to dispose of on fair terms, may address Box 5098, Chicago Post Office. The advertiser will buy a stock of [illegible] and pay part cash in hand and well improved Farms, Lands part being underlaid with a workable vein of Coal, situated eighty miles south of Chicago, on railroad and canal. Refers to WM. L. CHURCH, Chicago.

WANTED—A Horse. Wanted a sound roadster for a buggy. Address, stating where it may seen, and lowest cash price, "C," Post Office Box 4374.

WANTED—Agents to canvass for Headley's Rebellion History. Published in both English and German languages, with first class Steel Plate Engravings. The best selling book ever offered to Agents. For territory, terms, &c., call on immediately, or send stamp to E. B. & R. C. TREAT, 101 Washington street, Chicago.

WANTED—Gentlemen, Ladies or returned Soldiers wishing a pleasant and profitable Agency, requiring a small capital, and which meets ready return, will find CLARK'S PATENT INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL a good and useful article (and no humbug), and for marking linen the cheapest and best in use. One dozen sent on receipt of $2.00, or sample pencil [illegible]. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. jy21 a877-3m

WANTED—To make [illegible] for Keeping Books by the month. Books written up, posted, analysis and statements prepared by a practical accountant. A first class reference can be given. Address "ACCOUNTANT," Post Office Box [illegible]. se4-a165-1w

WANTED—A situation as Engineer by a man who has run stationary engines [illegible] years in the city; is running one [illegible]. Wants to get a situation in the city again. Best of recommendations given. Address "L," Tribune Office.

BOARDING.—A desirable suit of unfurnished rooms and one furnished room to let, with board, at 65 Van Buren street, corner of [illegible] Place.

WANTED, INFORMATION. S. PAYNE, [illegible] Manufacturer, will confer a favor by giving information of the whereabouts of [illegible] P. O. Box 548. Said Ruth & Payne leaving, when leaving the dwelling house [illegible]. The owner of [illegible] feels interested to know what has become of their said tenant.

WANTED—150 Harness makers, to work on Cavalry Equipments. Good wages and steady employment. TILLSON & HEAD, Quincy, Ill. Refer to Turner & Sidway, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents to sell F. H. WALTHER'S HORSE OWNER GUIDE. The best Horse Book published in this country. Retail price 75 cents. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 84 Lake street opposite the Tremont House.

WANTED—500 Recruits. A special permit having been granted by the War Department for the re-organization of five companies of the 67th Regiment Three Months Volunteers now stationed at Camp Douglas, special inducements are held out to those wishing to enlist to join this corps. Each Company elects its own officers, [illegible] to re-enlist as veterans in the [illegible]. The bounties will be paid [illegible] only on being mustered in. For further particulars apply to Lieut. CHAS. H. VOGEL, [illegible] east corner of Court House square, or to Lieut. J. L. BIGGS, Company E, 67th Regiment, Camp Douglas.

WANTED—To exchange a good brick dwelling house for merchandise (a stock of Drugs preferred.) A [illegible] Books and Stationery. House and Lots [illegible] in a pleasant thriving village in southern Wisconsin, on the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien railroad, with be exchanged for some or for Chicago city property. Address "E. W." Post Office Box [illegible], or Post Office Box 112, Brodhead, Wisconsin.

WANTED—To Rent until the first of May next, a Dwelling House, either furnished with eight or ten rooms, in a pleasant part of the city. (the South Side preferred) A fair rent, for a small family. The best of references given. Address Post Office Box 2881.

WANTED—Dental Rooms, on Lake or Clark streets. Would like to have suitable rooms that are likely to be vacated soon. Address Post Office Box 88.

WANTED—600,000 Agents. Something new. A splendid United States Map, also Canadas and New Brunswick, showing counties. Just published by J. T. Lloyd, New York. Cost $20,000 to engrave it. Sample sent on receipt of retail price, 50 cents. Send stamp for circular. Post Office Box 4422. R. R. LANDON, General Agent, 84 Lake street, opposite Tremont House. au26-1866-1m

WANTED—Agents for Abbott's Civil War, (in two vols.) Headley's Life of Washington, and other popular books. Apply to LEDYARD, BILL & CO., 134 South Clark street, Chicago. ap28-p620-6m

WANTED—AGENTS—Male or Female.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States, to sell J. Koher's new improved Rule for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys Clothing, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 per day. For particulars inquire at J. K[illegible] Office, No. 6 Metropolitan Block, or address Post Office Box 3552, enclosing three cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office, Situations for Domestic Help. No girl sent from the office unless satisfactory reference from former employers. Parties can obtain same by applying as above, or addressing A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 2895.

WANTED.—Persons requiring help, to call at the Emigrant and Employment Office, 109 Clark street, Methodist Episcopal Church Block, where may be found male and female help for city and country. Orders from the country [illegible] Post Office Box 1842. [illegible] HAMILTON. Persons with good references and respectable situations, may find such at this office. au13-1663 1m

WANTED, AGENTS—$15 per day can be made, and no humbug, by selling our great new PATRIOTIC COMBINATION PRIZE PACKAGE. A PERFECT NOVELTY. Entirely new principle. Can't be beat. Circulars mailed free. C. M. DUNN & CO., No. 136 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—To sell SUTLERS' GOODS, Agents' Goods, Pedlers' Goods, The New Golden City Prize Envelope, View of the City of Chicago on Outside Envelope, Selling by thousands. Maps of all kinds, Book, Crowley's Needle Casket, the new [illegible] city, K. G. C. Book. Send stamp for Circulars. Official Book, Army List of the [illegible] 50 cents, sent by mail, post-paid. B. R. LANDON, Agent, 84 Lake street, opposite Tremont House.

WANTED—LARD AND TALLOW.—We are paying the highest price for Butter, Lard and Tallow. Our connections in the East are such that persons in the country will have the benefit of all orders and immediate sales. SHERMAN & HALL. au7-t464-1m

WANTED—AGENTS. Profitable employment. $20 per month made by Agents on the new patent [illegible] MARKING PENCIL. Agents have sold [illegible] two gross in one day. Over [illegible] Samples sent by mail on receipt of [illegible] E. P. CLARK Northampton, Mass.

WANTED—Agents. $[illegible] a month and all expenses paid [illegible] the above price to honest, active agents. Liberal commission for selling the [illegible] MACHINE. Retail price, $15. [illegible] commission allowed. [illegible] P. O. Drawer 5920 Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To Exchange. Frame Building, with Engine and [illegible] horse power, together with shafting, &c., in Berrien county, Michigan, surrounded [illegible] fine timber country and near [illegible] exchange for horses [illegible] in Chicago. Inquire of W. H. LAMPSON, [illegible].

WANTED—Employment. American, English, Irish, German and colored servants, with good references [illegible] Philadelphia Intelligence Office [illegible] street, between Monroe and Madison [illegible] promptly attended to. [illegible] MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED—One person in each township for AIKEN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE. From $50 to $100 per month can be earned [illegible] [illegible] ELLIOT, General Agent, [illegible] street, Chicago, Ill.

Special Notices.

☞ Dr. James, formerly of New Orleans, has arrived in Chicago and permanently located at 86 Randolph street, between State and [illegible] born streets, Chicago, Ill.

SPECIALIST.

Cures old Chronic and recent diseases. Has the [illegible] of the medical fraternity. Medical Journals and the almost entire press of the South. Office Hours—From 9 A. M. till 8 P. M. Consultations inviolable.

Batchelor's Hair Dye! The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GREY, RED or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

☞ The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor, on the four sides of each box. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st., New York. (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.)

☞ HEADACHE!—Peak's Head[illegible]

Paper Hangings.

DRAKE & BRO., DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS, Window Shades, Fixtures, &c. HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS. PAPER HANGERS, ETC., ETC. No. 184 Clark Street, Chicago.

Show Case.

M. TERHUNE, (SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.) SHOW CASE MANUFACTURER, NO. 63 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Wanted.

WANTED—Gin Pipes wanted by E. H. SHUFELDT, 60 South Water street.

WANTED—By a prompt paying tenant, a neat Cottage in the West Division. Address, with particulars, Post Office Box ...

WANTED—In a Wholesale Grocery House, an experienced Salesman, having a good country acquaintance, to whom a liberal salary will be given. Address ... Drawer 6061.

WANTED—A man to take charge of a horse and carriage, and do general work ... can hear of a situation by addressing "C," at this office.

WANTED—Board during the winter for gentleman and wife (no children) within one or two blocks north or south of ... Place, bounded by Michigan and Wabash avenues. Address "L. K.," Post Office Box ...

WANTED—A Book Keeper and Traveling Clerk wishes employment where he can make himself useful. Can loan a few thousand dollars ... Tribune office, or Box 1171, Post Office.

WANTED—By a young man, whose engagement is about to expire, a situation in a Wholesale Grocery or Commission House, in any capacity where he can acquire a practical knowledge of the business. Salary not so much of an object. Best of references given. Address ... or apply to G. C. COOK & CO., ... street.

WANTED—A Book Keeper, at present unemployed, would undertake to balance and make up books, make out accounts, &c., for such mechanics or dealers, or others who do not keep a clerk. Good reference given. Please address ... at Tribune Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A young man as Salesman in a Dry Goods Store. Must speak German. Permanent situation. Reference required. Address or apply to W. K. CONDICT, Michigan City, Ind.

WANTED—We wish to dispose of a lease on an undivided half of a Warehouse, well located on South Water street, together with Scales, Desks, &c. Parties desiring a cheap rent and good location, will do well to address immediately Post Office Box 1473.

WANTED—Five hundred good Stocking Knitters at 112 Broadway Place, between Madison and Monroe, and between Wells and Franklin streets. J. H. MITCHELL.

WANTED—To Exchange a Medium sized safe, in good order, for a larger one. Apply to GEO. A. SEAVERNS, No. 2 Wheeler's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets.

WANTED—Orders from AGENTS AND SUTLERS For Union Variety Envelopes, Army Portfolios, Pocket Inkstands, Union Paper and Envelopes, and all articles in this line. Orders receive prompt attention. Address F. A. THOMAS, Post Office Box 3693, Chicago.

WANTED—To Rent in a good location (South Side preferred) a Hall or a suit of rooms, suitable for a Photographic Gallery. Direct to "C. M. L.," Post Office Box 3721.

WANTED—For Cash and Trade. Any one having a general stock of Goods of ... to twenty thousand dollars, to dispose of on fair terms, may address Box 3288, Chicago Post Office. The advertiser will buy a stock of the kind named, and pay part cash in hand and well improved Farming Lands, part being underlaid with a workable vein of Coal situated eighty miles south of Chicago, on railroad and canal. Refers to WM. L. CHURCH, Esq., Chicago.

WANTED—A Horse. Wanted a sound roadster for a buggy. Address, stating where it may be seen, and lowest cash price, "C. B." Post Office Box 4274.

WANTED—Agents to canvass for Headley's Rebellion History. Published in both English and German languages. Sixty fine steel plate Engravings. The best selling book ever offered to Agents. For territory, terms, &c., call immediately, or send stamp to E. B. & R. C. TREAT, 201 Washington street, Chicago.

WANTED—Gentlemen, Ladies, or returned Soldiers wishing a pleasant and profitable Agency, requiring a small capital, and which returns ready money, to sell CLARK'S PATENT INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL, a neat and useful article and in demand, for marking linen; is the cheapest and best in use. One dozen, by mail, sent on receipt of $2.00, or sample pencil, terms, &c., 35 cents. A sample of marking, one stamp. Address E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass. Post Office Box 3.

WANTED—To make agreements for Keeping Books by the month. Books written up, posted, analysis, and statements prepared by a practical accountant. A desirable arrangement can be made with parties not having a regular book keeper. Address "ACCOUNTANT," Post Office Box 1098.

WANTED—A situation as Engineer by a man who has run engines for several years in the city; is running on the railroad now. Wants to get a situation in the city. Good recommendations given. Address "T." Tribune Office.

BOARDING.—A desirable suit of unfurnished rooms and one furnished room to let, with board, at 84 Van Buren street, corner of ... Place.

WANTED, INFORMATION. Any one knowing the whereabouts of RUFUS S. PAYNE, formerly Sewing Machine Manufacturer, would confer a favor by sending information of the present address to J. B. G., Post Office Box 3468. ... The owner of ... is interested to know what has become of ...

WANTED—150 Harness makers, to work on Cavalry Equipments. Good wages and steady employment. TILLSON & HEAD, Quincy, Ill. Refer to Turner & Sidway, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents to sell F. H. WALTHER'S HORSE OWNER GUIDE. The best Horse Book published in this country. Retail price 25 cents. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 84 Lake street, opposite the Tremont House.

WANTED—500 Recruits. A special permit having been granted by the War Department for the re-organization, for three years, of the 60th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, ... Camp Douglas ... apply to Lieut. CHAS. H. VOGEL, ... Company E, 60th Regiment, Camp Douglas.

WANTED—To exchange a good brick dwelling house for merchandise (stock of Drugs preferred.) Also, several residence lots for Books and Stationery. House and Lots well located ... on the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien railroad ... Address "E. W." Post Office Box 2887, Chicago, or P. O. Box 112, Brodhead, Wisconsin.

WANTED—To Rent until the first of May next, a Dwelling House, already furnished, with eight or ten rooms, in a pleasant part of the city (South Side preferred). Address Post Office Box 3693.

WANTED—Dental Rooms, on Lake or Clark streets. Would like to know of suitable rooms that are likely to be vacated soon. Address Post Office Box 883.

WANTED—600,000 Agents. Something new. A splendid United States Map, also Canadas and New Brunswick, colored in counties. Just published by J. T. Lloyd, New York. Cost $100,000 to engrave it. Sample sent on receipt of retail price, 50 cents. Send stamp for circular. Post office Box 4423. R. R. LANDON, General Agent, 84 Lake street, opposite Tremont House.

WANTED—Agents for Abbott's Civil War, (in two vols) Headley's Life of Washington, and other popular books. Apply to LEONARD, BILL & CO., 134 South Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS—Male or Female.—Agents wanted in every town of the United States, to sell J. Kohler's new Improved method for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Boys' Clothing, Shirts, &c. Secured by copyright. Agents making from $1 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire at J. KOHLER'S Office, No. 8 Metropolitan Block, or address Post Office Box 3662, enclosing three cent postage stamp, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn St., opposite the new Post Office, Situations for Domestic Help. No girl sent from the office unless able to furnish satisfactory reference from former employer. Parties can be supplied by applying as above, or addressing MR. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3620.

WANTED—Persons requiring help to call at the Emigrant and Employment Office, ... Clark street, Methodist Episcopal Church Block, where may be found male and female help for city and country. Orders from the country promptly attended to. ... HAMILTON. Persons with good references wanting situations may find such at this office.

WANTED, AGENTS—$15 per day can be made, and no humbug, by selling our great new PATRIOTIC COMBINATION PRIZE PACKAGE. A PERFECT NOVELTY. Entirely new principle. Can't be equalled. Circulars mailed free. C. M. DUNN & CO., No. 134 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—To sell SUTLERS' GOODS, Agents' Goods, Pedlers' Goods, The New Garden City Prize Envelope, View of the City of Chicago on Outside Envelope. Selling by thousands. Maps of all kinds, ... R. R. LANDON, Agent, 84 Lake street, opposite Tremont House.

WANTED—LARD AND TALLOW.—We are paying the highest prices for Butter, Lard and Tallow. Our customers shipping to us from the country, will have the benefit of our orders and immediate sales. SHERMAN & HALL, 97 Water street, Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS. Profitable employment. ... net profit per day ... by Agents on the new patent IMPROVED INDELIBLE MARKING PENCIL. ... E. P. CLARK, Northampton, Mass.

WANTED—Agents. $30 per month and all expenses paid! ... J. O. JARVIS & CO., P. O. Drawer 5659, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To Exchange—A Frame Building, with Engine and Boiler ... horse power, ... Berrien county, Michigan ... Inquire of W. H. SAMPSON, ...

WANTED—Employment for American, English, Irish, Scotch, German and Norwegian servants ... Intelligence Office, No. 100 South Clark street, between Monroe and Madison streets. ... MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

WANTED—One purchaser in each township for the AIKEN'S FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE. ... BRANCH & ELLIOT, General Agents, ... Chicago, Ill.

Special Notices.

Dr. James, formerly of New Orleans, has arrived in Chicago and permanently located at 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

SPECIALIST.

Cures old Chronic and recent diseases. Has the testimonials of the medical fraternity, Medical Journals, and the almost entire press of the South. Office Hours—From 9 A. M. till 8 P. M. Consultations inviolable.

Batchelor's Hair Dye! The best in the world. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature—warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the hair for life. GREY, RED or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. The genuine is signed William A. Batchelor on the four sides of each box. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st, New York. (late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond.)

HEADACHE!—Peak's Headache Remedy is the THING. No lady or gentleman will ever be without a Bottle after once using it. Price 25 cents. Sold by Druggists generally. Wholesale agent for the Northwest, R. R. LANDON, 84 Lake street, opposite Tremont House, Chicago.

For the cheapest and best Hair Jewelry, Wigs, Bands, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to A. OSWALD, 100 Lake street and examine those wonderful productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. His Hair Jewelry contains always the newest Patterns. All articles will give entire satisfaction.

To the Nervous of both sexes.—A Retired Clergyman having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great suffering, is willing to assist others by sending (free) on the receipt of a post-paid directed envelope, a copy of the prescription used. Direct the REV. JOHN M. DAGNALL, 186 Fulton street, Brooklyn, New York.

CATARRH CATARRH! R. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, A sure cure for CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.

Easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it.

The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold and find that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity, and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or else they fall into the throat and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak, the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. By the use of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be effectually removed. Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use one month—with full and clear directions, sent by express.

Office, 182 South Clark Street, (Up-Stairs.) Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4431, Chicago, Ill.

DR. JAMES, formerly of James' Hospital, Customhouse street, New Orleans, La., Established in 1850, Has arrived in Chicago, and permanently located at 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.

SPECIALIST.

Cures Old Chronic and Recent Diseases. Has the testimonials of the Medical Faculty, Medical Journals, and the almost entire press of the South. Consultations inviolable. Office open from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M.

KNOW THYSELF! Dr. J. H. McCANN, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of diseases, by a simple and scientific method, without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Cancers, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, Spasms, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhoea. In short, all curable diseases of long standing cured in the shortest possible time. We are not a "cure-all" doctor, and will undertake no case without fair prospect of recovery.

Female Diseases, &c., such as Suppression, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will be speedily cured without poisonous drugs or unpalatable medicines. Have no delicacy in calling, no difference what your troubles may be. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and see for themselves.

Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.

All communications strictly confidential. Office in the Street Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters to my address, including a stamp, will receive prompt attention, or for two stamps I will send a pamphlet free.

Important to Females.—Dr Cheeseman's Pills. The combination of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of those irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a PREMATURE GRAVE. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS are the most effectual remedy ever known for all complaints peculiar to FEMALES. To all classes they are invaluable, INDUCING WITH CERTAINTY, PERIODICAL REGULARITY. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most EMINENT PHYSICIANS IN AMERICA.

EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS, STATING WHEN THEY SHOULD NOT BE USED, with each Box—the Price ONE DOLLAR PER BOX, containing from 50 to 60 Pills. Pills sent by mail promptly by remitting to the Agent. Sold by Druggists generally. Sold in Chicago at manufacturers prices by LORD & SMITH.

Proclamation

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.—I, Francis C. Sherman, Mayor of the City of Chicago, do hereby give notice and proclaim to all persons within the limits of the city, that all persons owning or managing any brewery, tannery, slaughter house, distillery, soap boiler, or any establishment or place where any nauseous, offensive or unwholesome business may be carried on, within ... of the city limits ... the several Sections of Articles ... of the Revised Ordinances entitled "Nuisances" must be observed and obeyed under the penalties therein specified.

Particular attention is called to Section 5 of said Article 1, which reads as follows:

"—Any distiller, tanner, brewer, soap boiler, tallow chandler, dyer, livery stable keeper, or other person, who shall permit ... to flow ... any nauseous liquor or substances of any kind whatsoever ... shall forfeit not less than ten dollars ... for every offense ..."

Parties causing or permitting the deposit of any foul or offensive liquor or substance upon the banks of the river, or either of its branches, must be required ... All persons are enjoined to place their premises in ... condition, within ... days after which time, examination will be made by the proper officers, and prosecutions commenced against all guilty parties.

Issued at Chicago this 26th day of August, 1862. F. C. SHERMAN, Mayor.

To Contractors.

PROPOSALS FOR OATS. Assistant Quartermaster's Office, St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 1st, 1862. Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. September 8th, 1862, for furnishing this department with

400,000 Bushels of Oats,

To be delivered at such places in the city of Saint Louis, Mo., as they may be needed, free of drayage. The Oats must be thirty-two pounds to the bushel and well sacked in good gunnies, and be delivered at the rate of 5,000 bushels per week. Bids will be received for lots of 200,000 bushels. Each bid must be accompanied with a bond in the sum of ($10,000), signed by two responsible persons, for the faithful performance of the contract. Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids. Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Oats." The right is reserved to reject any or all the bids. R. D. CHAPMAN, A. Q. M.

STREET LAMPS AND POSTS WANTED.—Bids will be received at this office until 12 M., Friday, September 12th, for 105 Lamp Posts to be furnished to the City of Chicago, and distributed along certain streets in the West Division, to be designated by the Board of Public Works. Proposals will be received at the same time and place for 105 Lamps for furnishing the posts referred to above. The Posts will be required to weigh not less than 250 lbs. each, and both Lamp Posts and Lamps will be of the same pattern, kind, and quality as the latest pattern of Street Lamps erected by the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company. Bids will be received for furnishing the Posts and Lamps in fifteen days from the date of the contract, and also for furnishing them in thirty days from the same time. Payments for the above will be made when the annual tax levy for 1862 shall be collected. By order of the Board. A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary. Office of the Board of Public Works, Chicago, Aug. 30th, 1862.

Real Estate.

CHEAP LANDS FOR SALE. 40 acres in Cook county, Ill., $7 per acre.

80	"	Livingston	$15
160	"	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	"	Kankakee	[illegible]
[illegible]	"	McClean	[illegible]
[illegible]	"	Iroquois	[illegible]
[illegible]	"	Pike	$1.75

10,000 acres on line of Railroad between Cedar Rapids and Fort Dodge, Iowa,—beautiful prairie, well watered, and fine as the best land in the world—from $1.25 to $3.50 per acre. Apply in person, or by letter with stamp, to ISAAC R. HITT, No. 80 Dearborn street.

LANDS.—To all wanting Farms—Vineland. ... Thirty miles south of Philadelphia by railroad. ... Fine Crops to be seen growing. ... Good Business Openings—Good Society. ... Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Post Master, Vineland, Cumberland County, New Jersey.

Paper Hangings.

DRAKE & BRO., DEALERS IN PAPER HANGINGS, Window Shades, Fixtures, &c. HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS, PAPER HANGERS, ETC., ETC. No. 164 Clark Street, Chicago.

Show Case.

M. TERHUNE, (successor to Campbell & Co.) SHOW CASE MANUFACTURER, No. 65 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Commission Merchants.

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, PORK, LARD, BUTTER, BROOM CORN, HIDES, &c. Warehouse, No. 211 South Water street.

UNDERWOOD & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. OFFICE and WAREHOUSE—187 South Water st., opposite "Board of Trade" Building. F. A. UNDERWOOD, S. L. UNDERWOOD, BEN. W. UNDERWOOD.

CHADBOURNE & WETHERBE, General Commission Merchants, Pardee's Building, corner Wells and South Water sts. (No. 5 up-stairs,) Chicago. A. S. CHADBOURNE, O. P. WETHERBE.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 186 South Water street, (Aiken's Building,) CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Business confined strictly to Commission.

M. S. YARWOOD, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 2 Pomeroy's Building, corner Clark and South Water streets, Chicago. P. O. Box 631. Business confined strictly to Commission.

J. S. WILLS & BROS., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Office, Room No. 4 Pomeroy's Building, South Water street, near corner of Clark street. REFERENCES:—Woodruff & Co., New York; Davies, Stephens & Co., Baltimore; Crow, McCreery & Co., St. Louis; D. A. January & Co., do; Hon. John G. Graham, Canton, Ill.; Hon. W. C. Goudy, Chicago, Ill.; Wm. Wheeler, do; G. C. Cook & Co., do. JOHN S. WILLS, JAMES Q. WILLS, W. H. WILLS.

T. M. TURLAY & Co., PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 179 SOUTH WATER STREET. We give personal and prompt attention to the sale of Grain, Flour, Pork, Lard, Butter, Seeds, Broom Corn, &c., and make liberal cash advances on consignments.

C. B. ABORN & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 27 Pearl Street, NEW YORK. CHARLES B. ABORN, CHAS. W. DARLING, ANDREW Y. MOORE, Special Partner. Mr. Andrew Y. Moore, one of the firm, has located in Chicago for the accommodation of their business. He will make liberal advances on Produce, consigned to them in New York. His place of business, in the office of Messrs. Dow & Quirk, No. 186 South Water street, Chicago. REFERENCES:—Dow & Quirk; Chapin, Wheeler & Co.

FARWELL & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 139 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Liberal advances made on property in store. REFERENCES.—Cooley, Farwell & Co., G. C. Cook & Co., Gray, Phelps & Co. CHAS. B. FARWELL, SIMEON FARWELL.

BATES, STONE & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, For the purchase and sale of FLOUR, GRAIN, BEEF, PORK, FISH, HAMS, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, DRIED FRUIT, &c., &c. 217 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.

JONES, CULBERTSON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office No. 17 Wells street, over Sturges' Bank, Chicago, Illinois.

PATRICK & CO. General Commission Merchants, No. 244 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. Advances made on Grain, Flour, Provisions, etc., for sale here and for our friends in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Liverpool. We refer to Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, Chicago; E. Willard, Agent Bank of Montreal, Chicago; J. H. Dunham, Esq., Chicago; H. A. Tucker, Esq., Chicago. J. Y. PATRICK, C. T. INSLEE.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 6 Board of Trade Building, South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Our business STRICTLY AND EXCLUSIVELY Commission. JAS. H. TUCKER, GEO. A. GIBBS, DAVID HUEL.

H. P. STANLEY, Commission Merchant, and dealer in Fruit and Produce, No. 50 State street, Chicago. N. B.—In the fruit trade we invite correspondence previous to shipment. There is great choice in the packages of fruit and in the routes and time of shipment, &c.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 210 South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co. J. L. WILLIAMS, W. D. HOUGHTELING.

WM. B. HIBBARD & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office and Warehouse, 223 South Water street, between Wells and Franklin sts., Chicago. Post Office Box 3657. WM. B. HIBBARD, J. M'ALLISTER, T. W. HALL.

CASH ADVANCES MADE ON all kinds of PRODUCE AND BROOM CORN, for sale in this market or consigned to our correspondence in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. RAPPLEYEA & SHELDON, Commission Merchants, 248 South Water street, Chicago.

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 1 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

ABIEL AKIN & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 182 South Water street. Cash advances made on Flour and Grain to be sold here or by Wm. A. Brown & Co., New York. ABIEL AKIN, J. H. HURLBUT.

GLASSFORD, JONES & CO., Forwarding and Shipping Agents. Special attention given to forwarding Grain, &c., from Kingston to Montreal and Quebec. Carrying capacity of our craft equal to 275,000 bushels Grain per trip. Canal Wharf, Montreal. Anglin's Wharf, Kingston.

WHEELER, NEELY & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 7 Board of Trade Building. C. T. WHEELER, A. E. NEELY, E. F. LAWRENCE.

MURRY NELSON & CO., No. 214 South Water street, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase, sale, shipment and making cash advances on Grain, Flour, Provisions and Produce of all kinds, FOR A COMMISSION. MURRY NELSON, E. R. STEVENS.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain, and Produce generally, No. 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

LEE & ANTES, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Give especial attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of produce on commission. Office 121 Lake street, corner of Clark. OLIVER B. LEE, CHARLES K. ANTES.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office, 128 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6127, Chicago. REFERENCES—Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Wm. Martin, Gen. Freight Agent C., B. & Q. R. R.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 47 Broad street, New York. Advances made on Consignments to the above firm by WM. AITCHISON, Jr., Agent, 152 South Water street, Chicago.

BALL, BURBANK & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark sts. Post Office Drawer 6227, Chicago. F. E. BALL, F. W. BURBANK, F. BALL, F. COLT.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 183 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with our Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give superior advantages. M. S. NICHOLS, O. E. BRITT, E. A. NICHOLS.

R. M. FUNKHOUSER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 218½ South Water Street.

GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 14 Lasalle street, Chicago. STANARD, GILBERT & CO., No. 5 City Buildings, St. Louis. C. J. GILBERT, G. W. UPDIKE, E. O. STANARD.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments. F. P. GRIFFIN, A. GRIFFIN.

RICE FAY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 15 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1834. Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission. RICE FAY, JAS. E. ...

Music Stores.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. 99 South Clark Street. Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. Having connection with manufacturers in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line At the lowest N. York Prices. Post Office Box 3668.

CHARLES CLEAVER, Agent, MANUFACTURER OF Lard, Machinery and Lubricating Oil. No. 245 LAKE STREET.

The Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1862.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES LIST.

A

Adams Annie M mrs
Adams Walter mrs
Allis Mary mrs
Allerton Pamilla mrs
Andrews L A miss
Anderson Gertrud miss
Anderson Chas mrs
Anderson Clarissa miss
Anderson S mrs
Anderson Elizabeth mrs
Atchinson Lizzie mrs
Ashbee Almira M miss
Arthur Mary miss
Arnold Jessie E miss

B

Bagby Ann
Baldwin Amelia M miss
Barnet Chas mrs
Barrett Arelia mrs
Bartlett Helen M miss
Barber Mary S
Barnes Frank mrs
Bartlett Chas S mrs
Bell Clara miss
Beach Emily L miss
Beaten Andrew mrs
Beal Gertrude miss
Bebee Mary mrs
Beers Nelson A mrs
Benjamin T M mrs
Benedict Elizabeth miss
Bergot Harriet E mrs 2
Bodwell Geo C mrs
Bigger Belle miss
Bernhamlette mrs
Bishop G mrs
Block Emma miss
Blaisey Rosetta miss
Blarney Jennie miss
Bunch mrs
Bolman Catherine
Bush Rosena miss
Bowler Bridget miss
Bower M T mrs
Bostwick Emma G miss
Boynton Cath'ne M miss
Bowes Margaret mrs
Boyd Wm mrs
Brainard Wesley mrs
Brandenburg Naomi mrs
Brackett V F mrs
Brechinridge Wm mrs
Brandell Henrietta miss
Briggs miss
Britt Catharine mrs
Britz C F mrs
Bryant W G mrs
Brown W G mrs
Brown Harriet miss
Brown Maria
Brown Mary miss 2
Bunch Elizabeth mrs
Buckart miss
Buchanan John mrs
Burdine Harriet T miss
Burwell M mrs
Burnett Barbara mrs
Burton Kate S miss
Burdall mrs
Burdick A G mrs
Byron Maggie miss
Burns Ann miss
Butler Ellen mrs
Byer Julia miss

C

Cartie Ellen mrs
Callahan Maryjane miss 2
Carlton Mary
Carson Sarah Jane mrs
Campbell V mrs
Carrens G miss
Campbell mrs
Cameron Myry Ann
Campbell Cathrine mrs
Cassigan Elizabeth
Caughe Lizzie miss
Chaney Paul mrs
Chace Mollie miss
Chase mrs 2
Chipp Jane mrs
Childs Charles mrs
Clement Rachel mrs
Clary Anne mrs
Cloyde M mrs
Clancey Julia mrs
Clark Annie F miss 2
Clark Lucy m miss
Clark Samuel mrs
Cobilas Ann
Collopy Catharine mrs
Collins Martha mrs
Coatman Lib miss
Coffee Margaret mrs
Cole Mary miss
Cole Eliza mrs
Coe L mrs
Corliger S R mrs
Corlison Emma J miss
Corwine Margaret mrs
Crosby R M mrs
Craman Sarah mrs
Craig C W mrs
Cushing Charles mrs

D

Darrow Noyes mrs
Dackerman Elizabeth mrs
Davison Charles mrs
Davis S M mrs
Daniels Jno Wallace
Davis Mary mrs
Delany Catherine miss
Davison Margaret miss
Demming E L mrs
DeLeynes miss
Devlin Maria miss
DeForrest Louise miss
Dean Margaret C mrs
Dida Mary A mrs
Daes Olive mrs
Dietz J G mrs
Donovan Ellen miss
Donnelly Rosa miss
Doran Ellen
Douglas Margaret mrs
Douglas Samuel mrs
Docker mrs
Duffy Mary mrs
Duffy A M mrs
Dickson E R mrs 2

E

Edward Sarah E miss
Earl Lucy mrs
Ravens B tey mrs
Edwards Meriah mrs
Eden Mary Jane miss 2
Egan Catharine
Ellis Wm mrs
Evrich Susan miss
Evison Florence mrs

F

Farley Carrie miss
Finch E mrs
Fish Frances A miss
Finn Mary A miss
Fisk M E mrs
Finley Sarah mrs
Fisk Mary A mrs
Floyd Nell miss
Flood Anna miss
Forrest Mary mrs
Follen Maggie miss
Fox Catharine
Fozel Margaret miss
Franklin Sarah A miss
Fullerton Catherine mrs
Furdon mrs
Franklin Nellie miss 2

G

Gamble Eliza miss
Gaffee Bridget miss
Gabriel Anne mrs
Garrity Jane mrs
Gavanagh Margaret miss
Gavin Bridget
Galvin Hannah miss
Garvey Mary miss
Glyner Mary Jane miss
Gibson Louisa miss
Gibson Lucina miss
Goodale Louisa mrs
Goodrich Phoebe C miss
Goodwin R miss
Gousper mrs
Gray Hattie miss
Graham Julia mrs
Gray Addie miss
Green Lydia mrs
Green Helen
Green Milton J mrs
Green Jennie miss

H

Hale Douglas R mrs
Hehn S B mrs
Hand Lida miss
Hamilton James mrs
Hannegan Mary
Hammond Lottie M mrs
Hanson Abby A miss
Hanford Lottie M miss
Hannah Mary L miss 2
Harvey A M mrs 2
Harlen P M mrs
Harrington E mrs
Hart Emily F mrs
Haskins Lottie E mrs
Harvey Bridget C mrs
Harden Francis E miss
Harwood F mrs
Harper S mrs
Haseas Emma miss 6
Hayes Kate
Henderson Helen mrs
Haley Delsy miss
Hecon Helen mrs
Heartick Eleanora mrs
Higgins Lina miss
Hills N C mrs
Hickenell Susan miss
Hines Ellen mrs
Hogan Margaret mrs
Hooper mrs
Honylan J C mrs
Horon 2
Huffe Maggie C miss
Houshee W T mrs
Hughes mrs
Hutchins T M mrs
Hutts Emma miss
Hunt E F mrs 2

I

Ingles Jennie mrs
Imeson Alice miss

J

Jacobs Rachel miss
Jewell Abby mrs
Jackson P N mrs 2
Jeffries Mary mrs
Joyce Mary miss
Jones John mrs
Johnson Caroline miss
Johnson W S mrs

K

Keith E T miss
Kearns Margaret miss
Ketch Mary mrs
Kennedy Mary J miss
Kingsby Ellen miss
Kirk A T mrs
Kirby Mary Ryan
Kinnit Mary miss
Kenyon S H mrs
Knapp Henrietta miss

L

Lambert H M mrs
Laxton Joseph R mrs
Leavitt Margaret
Lelande Almira miss
Lamb Fanny mrs
Lambert S mrs
Lambert Helen M mrs
Leadbeater Emma miss
Louis Sales mrs
Louis J M miss
Littlefield Harriet mrs
Livingston James mrs
Lincoln Charles mrs
Livingston Mattie miss
Lombard Mollie mrs
Long Hannah mrs
Lynch Margaret miss

M

Madden Julia miss
Mackie Agnes mrs
Manchester P mrs
Maher Annie miss
Marks Eliza mrs
Martin Fernaise mrs
March J N mrs
Mason mrs
Mazervey Carrie mrs
Mattock M A mrs
Mahon Mary mrs
Martin E mrs
Melcudy E N mrs
Melvin Mary mrs
Medlaw G mrs
Meeky E P miss 2
Meeley Sarah mrs
Mellen Jennie S mrs
Megaryle Eliza mrs
Millenberger Mary R mrs
Malnhoe Ellen
Morgan A L mrs
Mott Acsah
Moran mrs
Moore A Y mrs
Moore Mary Anne mrs
Moore M D G mrs
Mulcahy Bridget miss
Murphy Anne mrs
Murphy P mrs
Murphy P H mrs
McCullock E miss
McLure M mrs
McDonnell Cowan mrs
McGough Mary miss
McGrath Julia A mrs
McGuire miss
Magrot miss
McLeary Anne miss
McCoy Mary Jane miss
McKay M J miss
McHan Anne mrs
McNeil Mrs
McVicker Gertrude mrs
McMahon Anne mrs

N

Newton Abbie miss
Norton Chas W mrs
Newman Flora W mrs
Newberry Oscar E mrs
Norton Mary mrs
Norton Kate mrs

O

Orchard Anne mrs
Olcott Julia J miss
Orton Eleigh miss
Owen Matilda mrs
O'Connell Catherine
O'Farrell Mary mrs
O'Leary Johanna mrs
O'Neile mrs
O'Riley mrs

P

Page J F mrs
Parish Seneca mrs
Pease Sarah E mrs
Perkins H W mrs
Peach Jeane mrs
Patty Anne mrs
Philips Jane miss
Philly J L mrs
Phillips John mrs
Pickering Elizabeth miss
Pierce Margt mrs
Porter Wm mrs
Pomeroy Hiram mrs
Poust Jennet
Preston W H mrs
Pratt Ellen mrs

Q

Quinlivan Margt miss

R

Ranson Eliza miss
Rapp Catherine
Redmond P mrs
Reed J B mrs
Rice Isabel Anne miss
Rice Mary miss
Riordan Ellen miss
Roberts Hattie miss
Roeder Geo L mrs
Roan Anne mrs
Roch Mai miss
Rogers Mary A mrs
Rowley Eleanor miss
Rusk Louise mrs
Russell Clara mrs
Ryan Mary H miss
Ryan P E mrs
Ryan Josephine miss

S

Savage Sarah mrs
Saunders Henry A mrs
Schenewah A L mrs
Scoville Addison mrs
Scannell Johanna miss
Sexton Arsella W mrs
Sheriff G mrs
Shook E A mrs
Stoor S mrs
Silvers Mary E miss
Shall Jane miss
Sievert Sophia miss
Skinner Jennette miss
Simons Louise mrs
Simmons M L miss
Smith Julia E mrs
Smith Caroline S mrs
Spooner Harlet F miss
Spalde Sally miss
Spaulding Roxie miss
Somerville Annie M miss
Speede Susie miss
Stanton Bridget
Staplin Cass mrs
Stepleton Catherine miss
Stine Catherine mrs
Stevenson Sarah M mrs
Stevens Mary mrs
Stevens M A mrs
Stevens E S mrs
Stewart Frank mrs
Streeter Samuel L mrs
Stone A M miss
Strickler Walter D mrs
Stone Rosella miss
Sullivan Mary Anne miss

T

Terry E D mrs
Taft Jennette mrs
Taylor Mary mrs
Tarlen Wm dr mrs
Taylor Frank miss
Tague Ellen miss
Tare Emma F miss
Tauber M Louise miss
Thompson Danl W mrs
Thompson Charlotte miss
Thompson mrs
Tresey Simeon P mrs
Tolman Betsy mrs
Tyrrell Perlela mrs
Tweedy Catharine miss
Trigge Clara E miss
Turner Maria
Tudley Emiley miss

U

Underwood Lucy mrs

V

Vansteenburg Lucy mrs
Vandercook H E mrs
Vanatik John D mrs
Vaninwagen Mary L mrs
Vanhorn Melissa K mrs

W

Wallace Anne mrs
Wands Elizabeth mrs
Warner W mrs
Watson Lissie miss
Ward Jane miss
Warner M C mrs
Warner Annie G mrs
Walsh Amanda mrs
Whitney Lizzie A miss
Wheadon Hattie mrs
Whittlesey Frances M
White Lizzie miss
Winton David mrs
Wilder Martha E miss
Williard Hatt
Wilber Celestia
Wilcox Camo A miss
Williams Sarah miss
Wilson Cornelia H mrs
Wilson Mary J mrs
Wilson Mary A mrs
Woodhouse E miss
Wood Eliza mrs
Woodman Clark mrs
Wood J Augustus mrs

Y

Young Mary mrs
Yates Susan mrs
Young Mary mrs

Z

Zimmerman C E mrs

Initials.

"To my darling Fanny" ... "To the Landlady of 151 State street" ... "Nellie" ... "To the prettiest Girl in Chicago" ... "Sarah M. N."

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A

Akers Marble
Avery M H
Adett L D
Adams M W
Avery Miles J
Alworth M J
Abrams W G
Abe John
Alids J E 2
Arnold Jas W
Ayre Jas
Anderson H capt
Austin B
Andrus H
Adams H P gen
Ackley Geo N
Adams G P
Arnold Geo
Alton Frank
Adams S W
Allen Ransom
Allen E R & co
Abby D & co
Adams Saml
Allie David
Arnold Chas R
Avona Dominic
Arnold Wm
Allen C D
Alden Chas S
Adair B
Allie John Edwd

B

Belfield Fred W
Barbour Williams
Bassett S S & co
Baker Forsyth
Bailey Saml
Bigelow Frank E
Beese Edwd
Bennett E A
Barry Richd
Bickle Edwd S
Bailey Robt
Bagget Edwd
Barlow Rufus H
Blanchard Rufus
Beckwith E S
Baxter John
Bartlett John A
Bennett Jos T
Barry John
Benson John
Bishop Josiah R
Blake John W
Barber Jas S
Beers J C
Blanchard James
Buchwald Jas J
Butler James E
Bettine James
Bradley J J
Banks James
Bradley James
Brandenberg Jno
Bonner John S
Brandt Wm
Byrne James J
Burke J C
Butlin Jas V
Bursaw W K
Byrnes H capt
Branigan Hugh
Sandy Henry
Bradshaw H J
Braxton Hosea P
Bradley G S
Beebe capt
Beckman H F
Bigelow Lasley
Baxter P
Blood Chas E
Becker C H capt
Barker C W col
Bowen C H maj
Baldwin A J
Biddlin N
Barnes Ambrose
Barber & Son
Barber & Stamer
Bill, Gibbs & co
Ballard A
Banyon Arthur
Bicknell Otis
Bahsler A
Blake L
Baker Amisa
Bingham Lafay
Baker Wm
Benson Wm B
Barnum Wm
Beckbelser S S
Barnes Wm
Baldwin J S
Benson John L
Blanchard J A
Barey Henry
Beers Henry S
Belcher Henry
Blaney Harmond
Biddle Geo W
Becker & Hopsell
Balch Wm
Butler L A
Brown Wm G
Brown Manly H
Breen Wm
Brown W T col
Bracken Wm
Bootkrood Wm
Brusen W C
Braithwaite Jos
Bosman Jno capt
Brown John
Brean John S
Briesnagh John
Breed John
Brand John G
Buchanan John J
Brackett Geo P
Brooks T D
Briggs Geo
Brush Geo W
Bryant J F
Brown Fred Bett
Brown F
Bowman Stephen
Brown F Henry
Brownsgate E
Burling E
Brewer R F
Burk Richd
Barr David
Banker Dwight
Bromley Chas T
Brown Chas
Buford Yale & co
Bristow Alex
Brown Amos B
Boyer Albert N
Breed A H
Buck Anson
Burton Albert
Barber & co
Burt & Higgins
Bain R S

C

Cheetham L H
Clarke Lewis
Cady Lieut
Carroll W H
Cadwell Wm
Carman S M H
Cleary Wm
Chatfield W G 2
Carmody John
Carico Jno A
Casey Jno
Canfield Jno 2
Cavano Jno
Cassidy Jno
Church Joseph
Conklin Jos E
Chadwick J & co
Carl Jno H
Carmody Jno
Clarke J & Son
Cauney Jno
Calhoun Jno B
Chapman J Lieut
Clegg Jas
Clark J W G 2
Callahan J W
Campbell Jas
Cox Jas
Chamberlain H
Chancey H
Calvert Thos
Champion Thos
Carmody Thos
Church H W
Clayton Thos L
Clark T G
Clark Geo R 2
Casey Thos
Carpenter S L
Case Geo
Checkfield Geo
Cameron Frank
Carr Sam
Clement Stephen
Cutler Asa C
Camp Silas
Clough Edwin A
Cameline Roman
Cantine Chris
Cantor Patk
Clarke N W & co
Cary Pumrus
Campion Ralph S
Close Peter
Callahan Patk
Cary O W
Clement A R
Christie Arthur S
Churchman & Roberts
Carter & Whipple
Cartin Barnard
Clark & Hatch
Conley Matt
Chase, Sec. Odd Fellows Lodge
Colman Lewis
Colley M F
Cronin Marquis
Coulbourne Levi
Cook mr
Cudney lieut
Corrigan Michl
Congor mr
Colston W G
Cudworth W W
Cogswell Wm 2
Cowan W H
Cook W H
Conkey W H
Crosley Wm
Crandall W J
Conroy W S
Collins Wm
Cook W H
Costelow Jno
Cruikshank J R
Cole John Peter
Cromwell Jno
Cook Andrew
Congrove John
Cloward Jno S
Cox Jno
Cowles Jonathan
Cook Jno A
Crook Jno
Crawford Isaac
Coombs Jacob V
Cottier J S
Curtis J S capt
Crapo Jas B
Connlly Jas
Collins H A
Carrington J P
Conde H O
Conkey Harrison
Conrad Hiram
Coles Thos
Colson Thos
Carle Thos R C
Conrad Geo
Cushman G E
Cook G M
Curtis G
Cruickshank F T dr
Cotter S W
Cookman E naut.
Cooper Edwd
Cook Richd E
Carr Saml T
Cason Richd
Cottee E B
Cullihe Patk
Crapsey Chas
Crounhite
Cooper C S lieut
Cunningham C H
Craig C W
Cooley Peter
Coggeshall C P
Coyle Pack
Crowe & Walsh
Cowe & Carpenter
Canada Wm

D

Davis H B
Draper L L
Donohue Mich
Dodd Lewis N
Dyne L W
Duckham Richd
Deavell Lorenzo
Dewolf Lym E 2
Durkee W A
Dunn Wm M 3
Dyman Wm
Dalton John
Douglas Wm D
Dewey Jes 2
Dewey Jos S
Drury Jno
Davlin John
Dalton John
Doe John R
Dee John
Dresher John
Doherty John
Dawson John S
Dutcher Jas R
Devyer John
Darnell J C
Davis Jas M
Dunbaum J capt
Digman Jas R
Dooley Thos J
Dotey Harvey
Dudley Hiram
Douglas Herbet
Deal Harvey
Duren V O
Donnelly Hugh
Donovan Thos
Dollner Geo W
Donhoe Thos
Dickerson G D
Dickey T L judge
Davis F Kelley
Durlan Geo
Dupont G
Daniels G M
Dover James
Davis Sylvester
Dowall Geo
Dana S W
Davis Frank
Day Erantus
Deane Edwd
Douglass Robt
Dake E W
Davis D W
Dickey Clement
Dewey C P
Day Erastus capt
Davidson Asa L
Dorsay Alex
Dockergue Aug
Davis capt
Draper, Eaton & co
Dick Chas
Dolan P Francis
Dunn & co

E

Eggleston Distiller
Eaton Millard F
Demonds W
Esen Walter
Ebinger Wm
Esan John
Evans J N
Edwards Jerry
Eaton Isban
Esmay Isaac
Emerson Thos
Edsworth Thos
Emerson Emerson
Emerson E E
Endaes Eli
Ellenwood Chs A
Egan Patrick
Eagle Alfred
Edmundson Burt
Everest & Botsford
Elder mr

F

Franks Wm H
Ford Michl
Freeman L W
Farrell Martin
Furniss W N
Fas W A
Flint Wm W
Foster Alexis
Forsyth Wm
Francis Jno Wm
Fory no O
Fowler Jno T
Flude Jno
Fitzpatrick Jno rev
Forsythe Jno
Fish Jonathan G
Foster Jno T
Foley Thos
Fletcher Jno W
Fry Jos
Flynn Jas
Farnsworth Jas
Fairington Jas
Fishbanks L
Fish J E
Farley Jas
Farnsworth J J
Fogg J D
Farmer J O
France Garrett
Fry Geo M
Fay Timothy dr
Friend Geo
Fallins Geo
Franklin T J
Forthier Godfrie
Field L C 2
Fisheneck F
Fenton E J
Flynn Edwd
Frost O H
Freeman P capt
Farmer Patk
Farrell P
Fitzpatrick Peter
Fleming Peter
Foley Pat
Folsom W Boardman
Fleming A D
Fassett & Newton
Frank Geo A
Fleming David

G

Gray L capt
Greene Mark T
Gardiner Moore
Gaptill Lucius A
Goodale Zenas H
Gray W P capt
Guffin Wm capt
Green W L
Gray Walter F
Grant Wm
Gibbs Wm
Gregory Wm B
Gray John
Gallagher John
Grey Wm
Gee John
Gunkick John C
Gardner Jos J
Gavin John
Gordoman Jno S
George John
Grant John D
Grant John A
Gillen Jas
Gastin Jas
Griffith J G
Gilbert J W 2
Grass J A
Gillespie Jas
Green Jas
Gray J B
Griffin J J
Graham J Wall
Goddard H
Griffin Harry
Gray Henry C
Gutton Thos
Gray Geo W
Gilbert G T
Griffet T
Grassee Geo 2
Gramley Geo
Gudgel T B
Guest S M
Girvin Stephen
Gorham E S
Gerard Edwd
Granger Hamilton
Graves Philander H
Goodale Edwin
Griskel Nicholas
Girard Prosper
Gallien Peter
Garber C C
Gray M N F
Gavin Peter
Graff, Bennett & co
Gifford Newton
Green & Dorman

H

Hall J A 2
Hamilton Jas
Harper J S
Hayes J
Hammond Henry
Hamm Valentine
Harmon H W
Hamilton Henry
Hall H R
Hamilton T H
Barrington G A
Hardy Silas
Hammond Geo A
Hedges Frank
Hamlin R D
Henderson Edwd
Hall R P
Hazen Robt D
Hesse Edwd
Hardy Robt
Harder E
Harty Dennis
Henry Chas W
Heaney Denis
Haney Jas J
Hardy Perry
Harrington Pat
Hall C M
Hamlin Alfred
Hardie Andrew
Harris Ben E
Hathaway L 2
Hoiar Wm
Hollenbeck J
Hasley L F
Harris mr
Haskell W W maj
Herbert W rev
Hanley Wm
Hall Watson
Halpen Jno
Hearre Jno
Hale Jos
Hale J & 4
Hacomb Jas
Harrod Jas
Houghty Jas
Hawley Jas G
Hathaway J capt
Hamilton Jas
Halsey Jas
Hale L A
Hamberson mr
Hitchcock M V
Humphrey M L
Holmes Louis P
Honohan Wm
Honeycomb Jno
Hobbs Jno Rille
Howard Jno
Holmes Jno C
Howard Jno A
Higgins Jno
Hill Jno B
Higler Jas
Huslen J E
House Wm T
Hurn J
Hind Isaac L
Hutchins J H
Hunter Jas
Holmes C C
Hunt H A
Hill Henry
Hill H O
Honor Henry
Hollister G
Hopkins G T
Howard Thos T
Haskin Theo B
Holland Timothy
Hoppes Saml J
Horn Frederic
Hoard Elijah W
Horton E M
Hoyt R E
House E t J
Horford Elijah
Hopkins D
Holt Charley
Howard D C
Hilock Chas 2
Huntington C
Hunter capt
Holmes & F
Howd & Chadbourne
Hunt & Quigley
Harlburt & co
Hill & Frost

I

Inglis Nich capt
Ingraham E J
Igo Bernard
Irwin Robt
Inslee S L
Irish Geo

J

James Chas C
Jackson & co
Jackson Jno
Jobbitt Chas
Jordan Jas
Jacobs Saml D
Jewett Jno H
Jash J N
Jordan D P
Johnson A S
Johnson R Sept
Johnson Edwd
Johnson G H
Johnson Thos
Johnson Jno S
Johnson W 2
Jones Wm
Jones & Wheeler
Jones Thos
Jones Jas
Jones Jos
July Jos

K

Keppler Michl
Kinoem M B
Kimball L R
King Martin
Kemp Wm A
Knox K lieut
Kilroy Jno
Kearney Jno H
Kerdle Jno A jr
King Jno B
King Jas
Kebee Jas
Knox J R
Kellogg Jas A
Kennicott Hiram
Knowlton H M
Kingsbury H M
Kingsbury Henry
Kennedy Thornt'n
Kerns Thos
Koone Gurwad
Keller T
Kent Timothy
Kinner F J
Kindall Edwd
Kinsman Chas
Keen Ephrm C
Keys Patrick
Kirby Patrick
Knights Chas
Keeney C C lieut col
Kissell A S
Kline A P
Ketchum, sons & co
Kenball N
Kankens & Holt

L

Leach Monroe
Lynch Mich
Latimer W D
Lyons T M
Leahy M M
Long W H & co
Loyndon W H
Lovett Wm E
Lee mr
Leonard Wm H 2
Lomasny Wm
Louis Jas
Lamon L T
Lawrence Jno
Lapoint Jno
Levere Jos
Landreth Jno
Lullida Jno
Long Jno
Lyons Jno 2
Linn Richd cap
Leary Jno
Lewis J W
Lombard Israel
Lane Jas
Lathrop Geo H
Larobee Jessie
Lindsay Jas
Lewis Jas
Leslie J & C Geo
Lipe H
Lewis H H
Lutes Hiram
Lord H M
Lymon Geo S
Laverock Geo
Lewis Henry
Lythe Frank W
Lahill Frank
Leonard Frankor Jno
Learned Elliott P
Louis D
Locklin Denis
Lamon Philip
Layman Chas H
Lombardt Thos
Lindfield C D 2
Laflin Peter
Lonergan B rev
Lent O J
Lappin C P
Lawrence N B
Lynch Nicholas
Lard Otis
Loomis F D
Leonard Bros
Langebrown & co
Launien Aiken & co
Lofsis Jno

M

Marsh M L
Marshall L P
Merrigold mr
Matthews Leroy
Mahoney Jno
Mercer Jno
Mald Joseph
Murray J H
Malley Jno
Matteson J G
Mallory Henry
Manard O
Mathews Geo W
Masters Granville S
Marshall Gray
Mann Geo
Malley Thos
Mapelly Geo O
Mangum Frank
Martin Geo M
Mahoney Florne
Mecham Foras
Melville L D
Marely Sewart
Meeks Richd
Meriam Edwd
Mason D W
Mayo Chas W
Marsh Chris B
Mahon Patk
Mallard C W
Mason Alverin A
Moss Eleazer
Maybury Atlam
McCormick Jno
McCaffrey M
McNamara Martin
McClary mr
McGrath Wm
McConn Washtn
McDonald Wm
Mathews Jno
McFarland Wm A
McCullom Wm H
McNally Wm J J
McAuley Jno
McConnell Jno
McNeil Jno S
McAvoy Jno H
McDermott Jno
McNeil Jno
McEligott Jno 2
McGarry James Wm J
McCombie Jas 3
McCormick Jas
McDonald J
McRobert J
McBann Jas
McGrath Jas
McLean Henry
McCormick Marmon
McKinstry Hugh 2
McNulty Henry
McKenzie Geo J 3
McInerny Geo
McKinney Geo W
McCagg Fred
McGillen Edwd
McIntyre Edwd 2
McLennan Richd
McAlen Thos
McElvaine Richd
McCabe Richd
McNan David A
McLaughlin Pat
McAlister Clark
McNaughton Pat
McDermott Pat
McDermott Patl
McFarlane Alex
McClellan Neil
McNeil Neil
McLaughlin & Jaeger
Murphy Mathw
Moron Levi F
Munger Leroy T
Morris Lewis J
Morse W H
Moore Wm
Mills Jno
Morril Jno T
Moneyhan Jno
Murray Jno
Moore Jas J
Moree R B
Morrisey Jas
Murray Jas
Mitchell Henry A
Mordant Harry
Murry Thos
Maloney Thos
Mizener Elias A
Murphy Elis
Mullenger R
Mills Richd
Morin Dominick
Mosarty Danl J
Mulgnen Pat
Murdoch Peter 2
Miller Philip J
Miller Chas L
Morley Taos N
Miller Alex
Miller A H
Mitchell Ambrose
Morary Andw
Mills & Thurman
Moor A & co
Miller Andw
Morris Jno
Marsh Norman B

N

Norton C W
Norris Thos A
Nisbitt F H
Newell Sheridon
Noble Thos 2
Norris G D & co
Newland H
Nelson Henry
Niles Hiram S
Newell S
Nichols J & J
Nyman J W
Nelson John
Newes John
Naughton Peter
Noble P J
Nelson E W
Nevion Peter
Niles Lorin
Nellenney Wm
Noble John G P

O

Oswall Frank
Odell S W
Osborn T D
Osborn Geo
Osborn H B
Osborn H S & co
Odell Jas H
Oswald John
Otis John S
O'Brine Terrance
O'Brine Peter
O'Berne Mich
O'Connor Robt
O'Connor Mich
O'Donnell John
O'Callaghan E
O'Grady Bartell
O'Hern Mich
O'Have Laurance
O'Leary Mich
O'Mally Martin
O'Neall John
O'Rourk Danl
O'Sullivan Jas
O'Walsh David
O'Shaunessy Jas J

P

Pulsifer & co
Phillips N
Persing Abe C 2
Pratt & Hopkins
Parsons & co
Peter William
Pierce Fred
Peter Martin
Pierce Wm
Pillow W A
Parsons L A
Putnam W Harry
Pollard Wm A
Patrick Wm G
Percival Wm G
Phelps Wallace
Patrick W N
Parker W D
Potter John O
Prague John P
Pattison John D
Platt John L
Preston John
Payne Joseph
Palmary John
Price J M capt
Paddock J H
Pennock Ira 2
Page Geo H
Pratt Henry
Phillips H B
Page G W
Potter T L
Purrington G A
Paul Frances
Poole S G
Paymont Frank
Patton J W
Phillips C
Pratt E
Packard Charles
Parkhurst C J
Peterson C H P
Paul Francis
Perkins Edgar
Poleman & co
Prouty P T
Pettibone P Post
Porter A M
Palmer Albert
Pratt A G
Preston Asbury
Pitts Benjamin
Powers A A
Perry Alan capt
Pease Lewis G

Q

Quirk D & A
Quirk Francis
Quigley John

R

Robbins A & co
Reed N T
Roe N W
Robbins W
Reidy Wm
Roarke W capt
Rhodburgen J
Reeves J
Reuber J F
Reed B
Reed J W
Realls J L
Rue Geo
Rawley Thos
Rock Thos G
Randall G H
Reynolds Frank
Routh Sam F
Ricker S A 2
Romaine S capt
Ratcliffe Frank
Ransom S E
Riel Frans M
Reynolds J H
Round Judge
Ryder John
Reed J
Reef J
Rose J
Rand J P 2
Rutledge Jas
Reed J
Ready J P
Reddiean Jas
Robbins Frank
Rogan Richard
Roberts Elisha B
Ransom Danl col
Rutherford David
Richardson D
Richmond Dan
Revens Patrick
Ryan Patrick
Rees & Co
Rush B M
Robbins J V
Rankin
Roemer J
Ready Jas
Richardson H
Ryan James
Rush Henry
Rosin
Randall G A
Rickard G H
Rowland G W
Ransom Augustus
Higgins E S
Rhodes Amer A
Reed Annerly
Reed A W capt
Reese B M
Rayner Oliver
Rogerson & Gross
Reynolds A J
Round Alonzo G
Robinson W P

S

Sherler Martin
Shaw Mich
Sherley L B
Shaw mr
Sergeant W H
Scott Wm 2
Shiel Wm
Salisbury W P
Sheehan Mich
Sayner Jno
Fheck Jas
Saxton J
Sargent Jas
Sheipe J J
Sherman Jas
Sexton Dennis
Stafford H B
Soule Jno
Stowel Ira
Stearne Jno
Smith Jonas
Simpson S
Singleton J M
Smith J W
Seymour M A
Smith H W
Smith Thos
Sinclair Thos R
Sullivan T H
Stevel G
Smith G P
Stocking Tim
Streeter Saml T
Simonds A 2
Smith B V
Smith A L
Sterins A R
Streeter P L
Simpson A
Stutter A W
Snow O S
Settan Oscar
Smith & co
Seward Henry
Shering H L
Sancer H K
Seymour T
Sewell Thomas
Sawyer S A
Saunders F P
Scragne Thos A
Shine P F
Shattuck Daniel
Sherman Chas D
Sapul Chas
Salrs C A
Sedgwick & Walker
Savory Oscar
Sherman Price & co
Smith P
Sheldon H C
Stevens S G
Soule Simon
Streeter S S
Stickney S
Smart Frank
Stolp E A
Saley Fred
Stevens R E
Stevenson R H
Stevenson Eben
Stocking D
Stowell D B
Stiles D S
Strong J R
Smith J B
Smith Jas B 2
Smith Jas
Smith Jas R
Salgieas J N
Strout J S
Stone J
Stevens U B
Simons Henry C
Schrock Amos
Sweet N P
Sanderson Mich
Salter W F
Sardam M C
Soger Louis M
Summerville W
Strickler W C
Stevens Wm B
Smith Wm
Speight Jas
Sylla Jno
Sylla Wm
Stockwell Jno A
Simonds Jno
Swonle Jno
Smith Jno
Stack Jno R
Smith David
Sinclair Daniel
Sweele D J
Smith Daniel F
Stebbens Porter
Sullivan Dennis
Staplin Chas
Stokes C F
Sloan P H
Smith C N
Smith O & W
Stanard Chas
Sweet Clinton W
Strowbridge & M
Sweeney, Littleton & co
Smith J cant
Sampson Jas M
Simmons J M & co
Simons Henry
Sterins Henry
Sidley N S
Smith B K
Steele Hugh

T

Thompson mr
Tumple J F
Tate Magnus capt
Tearly L F
Taylor M R
Taylor Wm L
Thayer M A
Teubey John
Taylor Joseph R
Tobin Sam
Tehan John
Treacey John
Tickler John
Tumbull John
Tibbatts John W
Heut 2
Tombs James
Tomson H M
Titus Henry
Tallmadge Hob't
Tracey Thos
Taylor F M
Telvner Thos A
Tiffany Geo L
Trotton W H Geo
Tubah Godfrey
Talman S & co
Turner F M
Thomas Francis
Turner Emanuel
Trall Robt
Tobey Edgar
Tucker D M capt
Taylor David
Topias Daniel
Thomson D T
Talcut D C
Taylor D L
Teal Peter M
Titus Augustus H
Taylor Benj F
Taylor N C
Tharne & co
Todd A W dr
Taggart & Farr
Terry A capt
Trimble Wm cap
Tuttle & Ryder

U

Upton T

V

Vansann J A & son
Vanderburgh Chs
Valentine Chas D
Vedder Geo
Volk Geo Fredk
Vincent Geo
Vogel H E & co
Vogel & co
Vail mr

W

Wilson & Chase
Wood mr
Willis mr
Waller & Thom's
Westcott T W
Whitney Geo F
Wheard Geo E
Welsh Thos G
Wentworth S H
Whipple S W 2
Whitfield Thos
Whitehouse F W
Warre F L
Ward E B
Watson E D
Wentz Edwin J
Wanal Bob
Whitney Ezra
Waite C C
Wilson capt D
Walker dr
Welch capt
Warren C W
Watts Chas
Whitney Calvin
Washburn C F
White Alexandr
Watrons H S
Walt Alvin
Walton A D
Webster & Burrows
Walker & Helm
Whitney maj A M
Wisner doct
Winchell Milo
Wilson S W
Wood Wm
Wright Wallace
Wilson Wm 2
Williamson Wm
Willis Jno 2
Wood Jas
Wilkinson Wm F
Would S H
Woodcock J
Willis S & Bros
Walker J H
Wight Jas
Wood H C
Wilder G H
Williams T
Wilson Geo & co
Wilson G G
Wood Seely
Wight L S
Wright Frank S
Wilson S W
Wolcott Ed S
Wood Robt
Wooling R H
Williams Randall
Wilmot D
Willard P H
Woodruff H J
Woolsey H C
Warren Michael
Walton Lorenzo
Whitmore Wm
Wheeler L A
Waring Wm
Waite Wm
Westman Marer
Walker Jno
Wharton Jno W
Walker Wm
Weston Jno E
Webber Jno C
Westley Jno
Walker Jno
Wheeler Jacob
Wadsworth J M
White J H & co
Wiley Jas
Werzt J Z
Wheeler Jas W
Watson J C
Walsh Jas
Walker Jas
Westcott Javis
Whitman Hen L
Walker C
Webb J R
Ward Horace 2
Ward H P
Wellman Hiram
Webb Thos H
Whitney Geo F
Webb T C
Watkins Martin

Y

Yates A A
Young L
Yeakle Hyram 2
Yarno John
Yonner Henry

Initials.

GAS. G&S 2. 11 Franklin Street.... Box 250.... Blood & Co. Needles Co.... Mercantile Association.

Persons wishing drop letters advertised must affix a three cent stamp. Office open from 1st of May to 1st of November, daily (except Sunday), from 7 a. m. till 8 p. m. On Sunday from 8½ till 10½ a. m. From November 1st till May 1st, from 8 a. m. till 8 p. m. daily (except Sundays), and on Sundays from 8.30 till 10.15 a. m. J. L. SCRIPPS, P. M.

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between Wm. Barker and Christian C. Garber, under the name and firm of BARKER & GARBER, Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. C. C. Garber being authorized to settle all debts due the late firm at Chicago, and Wm. Barker for all debts due the late firm at Cairo. WM. BARKER, C. C. GARBER. The business will be conducted as heretofore at the old stand, 98 State street, by the undersigned. C. C. GARBER.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of R. G. GOODWILLIE & CO., Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts and accounts will be settled by R. G. Goodwillie, who alone is authorized to receive all moneys due said firm. Also, to settle all accounts against said firm. Chicago, Sept. 5th, 1862. R. G. GOODWILLIE, H. H. MUNROE. R. G. GOODWILLIE will continue the Box Business at No. 98 North Franklin street.

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between Frederick S. Day and Jacob S. Curtiss, under the name and style of "Day and Curtiss," has this day dissolved by limitation. The business of the late firm will be settled by F. S. Day. DAY & CURTISS. Chicago, Sept 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Wilson and Freeman, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. P. Freeman alone is authorized to settle the business of said firm, to whom all letters should be addressed. F. CORTEZ WILSON, W. P. FREEMAN. Chicago Sept. 1, 1862.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned in the name of Morse & Yarwood, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ALBERT MORSE, M. S. YARWOOD. Chicago, August 30th, 1862.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between John Clark, John H. Marshall and Paul Jones, under the name and firm of John Clark & Co., was dissolved on the 17th inst. by the withdrawal of John H. Marshall. JOHN CLARK, PAUL JONES. The Produce Commission Business will be conducted as heretofore by the undersigned, under the firm name of John Clark & Co. JOHN CLARK, PAUL JONES.

TO THE LADIES. We are receiving large stocks of SKIRTS, CORSETS, Hosiery, &c., Which will be sold at less than the present rates of importation. As all classes of goods are daily advancing, customers will find it advantageous to buy soon. GRAVES & IRVINE, 76 LAKE STREET.

GREAT EASTERN. This magnificent ship has proved herself the fastest and most comfortable Ocean Steamer in the world. Sea Sickness on board being unknown, And is strongly recommended to intending passengers. The Great Eastern will leave

NEW YORK FOR LIVERPOOL	LIVERPOOL FOR NEW YORK
Tuesday, Sept. 9th,	Calling at Queenstown
Saturday, Oct. 25th,	Wednesday, Oct. 1st,
Thursday, Dec. 11th,	Tuesday, Nov. 18th,

FARES:

First Cabin .... $110 to $135
Second Cabin $70
Return Tickets issued at a Fare-and-a-half.
Intermediate $5
Steerage $5

Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement. Immediate application by parties wanting berths is desired. Plans of the Cabins can be seen and berths secured at the office of JAMES WARRACK, Agent, 12 Lake street, Chicago. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, N. Y.

DR. BUTT'S EXCELSIOR LINIMENT. DR. CHARLES BUTT wishes it to be distinctly understood that his Great Remedy cures the worst cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cuts, Contracted Sprains, Bruises, Chilblains, Nervous Headaches, Pains in the Back, Pains in the Side, Mosquito Bites, Kine Worm, Catarrh, Ear Ache, Deafness, Sore Throat, Stiff Neck, Fever and Ague, Scald Johns Burns, Boils, Frost Bites, Warts, Corns, Milk Leg, Dysentery, Mumps, Cholera Morbus, and Diptheria. DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EACH BOTTLE. No Ship should proceed to sea, or House remain without this valuable Liniment. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by DR. CHARLES BUTT, P. O. Box 4455, 335 South Clark street, Chicago. And sold by Druggists generally, and country stores. Ask for Dr. BUTT'S EXCELSIOR LINIMENT. If they have not got it, ask them to get it. All orders promptly attended to. Retail price, 25 cents and 50 cents a bottle. Try one bottle, and if not found all it is represented, return the bottle and your money where you purchased the bottle. All that is required is, rub it on till the pain is gone, in from three to five minutes.

FRENCH COPYING INK. A new supply of this much called for and beautiful article which will make THREE IMPRESSIONS, is now for sale at MUNSON'S, 145 Lake street.

HOW TO AVOID THE DRAFT. Any person wishing to avoid the Draft may learn how to do so by addressing (enclosing one (\$1) dollar) to ELIHU T. ELWOOD, Battle Creek, Mich., care of Box 82.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the County of Cook are requested to hand them into the County Clerk's Office on or before ...

Carriage Makers.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.—The undersigned would most respectfully call the attention of those who are intending to purchase for cash anything in their line of Manufacture, to an inspection of their stock of READY-MADE CARRIAGES, And also to their superior stock of material, from which they are constantly manufacturing first-class work. We have lately enlarged our Shops, and have now greater facilities than ever before for filling orders promptly for any desired style of Carriage. We keep constantly on hand, or in an advanced stage of manufacture, a large stock of LIGHT TROTTING WAGONS, OPEN AND TOP BUGGIES, BUSINESS WAGONS, DOCTORS' AND GENTLEMEN'S PHAETONS, AND ROCKAWAYS, &c. Please call at our Manufactory and examine our stock. H. & G. N. WHEELER, Cor. State and 12th sts., Chicago, Ill.

NOVELTY CARRIAGE WORKS, 44 Adams Street, Chicago. Established expressly for the manufacture of light carriage work, by GEORGE PENNOYER, Who has secured a reputation for superior work excelled by no manufacturer, either east or west. Mr. Pennoyer still devotes his personal attention to every department of the manufacture. The very best material is used, and none but the most skillful workmen employed. THOMAS H. BROWN, recently from New York city attends to the purchase of stock, sales, and general management of the business. Having just enlarged the shops to double their former capacity, a full assortment of our own manufacture will be kept constantly on hand. Special attention paid to the manufacture of Trotting Sulkies, Skeleton Wagons and every style of Light Carriages. Orders promptly filled. Repairs neatly done at short notice. A large assortment of EASTERN CARRIAGES Of the best manufacture and latest styles, selected expressly for this market, just received and constantly on hand. Also—HARNESS appropriate for any style of carriage, of the best material and manufacture. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

Melodeons.

PRINCE & CO'S IMPROVED MELODEONS. Warranted for Five Years. The oldest establishment in the United States, employing 200 men, and finishing 80 instruments per week. Manufactory, cor. of Maryland & Niagara Sts., BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS.

87 Fulton street .... New York.
43 Lake street .... Chicago.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Henry Tolman & Co .... Boston, Mass.
W. F. Colburn .... Cincinnati, O.
Balmer & Weber .... St. Louis, Mo.
James Bellak .... Philadelphia.
A. Couse .... Detroit, Mich.
Ph. P. Werlein .... New Orleans.
A. & S. Nordheimer .... Toronto, C. W.

Persons unacquainted with the Melodeon and its history, will bear in mind that we are the pioneers and leading manufacturers, not only in the United States but in the world. We commenced the manufacture of Melodeons in the fall of the year 1847, and since that time have finished and sold TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSANDS. These instruments are now in use mostly in the United States and Canada, but also in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, and the West Indies and from all these quarters we have the most flattering testimonials of the high estimation in which they are held.

At all Industrial Exhibitions they have invariably been awarded the Highest Premium whenever exhibited in competition with others.

We shall take pleasure in forwarding by mail (at our own expense) our Illustrated Catalogue, in which every instrument we manufacture is fully described, and illustrated by elegant engravings. All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted to be perfect in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of five years from date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design. Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal towns of the United States and Canada. Address either

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO, Buffalo, N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 87 Fulton st., N. Y.
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 43 Lake st., Chicago.

Or either of the above wholesale agents.

Business Cards.

DR. WALTER HAY, No. 85 South Clark Street, CHICAGO. OFFICE HOURS.—8 to 9 A. M.; 12 to 1, and 5 to 6 P. M.

ERNST PRUSSING, REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 6 Larmon Block, Chicago, Ill. Loans negotiated on real estate security.

FOX & HOWARD, CONTRACTORS FOR DREDGING, DOCKING, BRIDGING, GRADING AND MASONRY. Office 86 Dearborn street, Old P. O. Building, Chicago. Bridge Timber and Dock materials constantly on hand.

PAPER. PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF BUTLER & HUNT, No. 48 STATE STREET. Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Book and Fine Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c. &c. Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

KING, KALES & WILLIAMS, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, No. 60 Dearborn Street, Chicago. C. H. KING, FRANCIS H. KALES, NORMAN WILLIAMS, JR.

J. S. KIRK & CO. SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS, And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c. Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

Bags.

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS, FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, No. 139 South Water st., Chicago. Bags and Sacks Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS. SIMEON FARWELL.

CORN EXCHANGE Bag Manufactory. HART, ASTEN & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF BAGS! Of every description. 157 South Water Street, 157. MILLERS, SEAMLESS, GROCERS, FLOUR, GRAIN, GUNNY, HAM AND FEED BAGS. Second-hand bags always on hand. Bags loaned to shippers.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S Gas, Steam Fitting and PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago. DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE. Practical Plumber, AND MANUFACTURER OF All kinds of Steam Work. TO THE TRADE. The Trade supplied with tools and every article in his line. Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Gilding and Bronzing done to order. Manufactory, 187 and 189 East Washington street.

Coal Oil Axle Grease.

BIDWELL'S CELEBRATED COAL OIL AXLE GREASE. The Best Article Made. FULL STOCK IN BOXES, KEGS AND BARRELS Constantly on hand and for sale to the trade At Manufacturer's Prices —AT THE— LAMP AND OIL STORE OF POPE & SLOCUM, Sole Agents for the Manufacturer, 128 Clark St.

Coal and Wood.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—The Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal Companies, of Pennsylvania, again offer their Lump, Egg and Range Coals at ruling prices; for gas and expenses added. They have all their own Coal and can sell the same cheaper than Anthracite ... Bakers and Country Dealers' attention is called to the above facts. Pig Iron, Lehigh, Blossburgh, Briar Hill, Erie, Chippewa, and all other Coals kept and sold at lowest Wholesale and Retail prices. ... 136 Madison street, at Madison street bridge, ... 136 South Market street ...

Removal.

REMOVAL—CHARLES BIGGS, Importer and wholesale dealer in CUTLERY has removed to No. 111 Lake Street, One door east of the old stand.

REMOVAL. HAYDEN, KAY & CO. Have removed to Nos. 45 & 47 Lake Street, Where they are prepared to show CASH BUYERS of Sadlery Hardware, —AND— CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, The largest and best assorted stock to be found in the NORTHWEST, embracing SPRINGS and AXLES, HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES, Carriage Bodies and Seats, Enameled Cloth, Patent Leather, &c. Also a large assortment of Horse Collars and Blankets, Whips and Lashes, Skirting, Bridle, Collar and HARNESS LEATHER All of which will be offered at Prices that will not be undersold. Agents for Mowry's Springs and Axles, Crockett's Varnishes. Dole's Hub Boxing Machine and Hollow Augers. P. HAYDEN, New York. W. V. KAY, Chicago. P. WILSON, Cincinnati, O.

REMOVAL.—Christopher Metz, Agent for the genuine P. P. Stewart Cooking Stove for coal and wood, and dealer in House Furnishing Hardware, Stoves, Tin Ware, &c. 120 Dearborn street, Chicago, Cobb's Building.

Leather & Shoe Findings.

TURNER & SIDWAY, 49 Lake Street, Chicago, Manufacturers and Dealers in SADDLES, HORSE COLLARS, Bridles, Whips, Horse Blankets, AND DEALERS IN LEATHER —AND— SHOE FINDINGS, Our stock of Leather and Findings is very large, and embraces a complete assortment of Imported and Domestic Leather, LININGS, ROANS, TOOLS, &c. Our entire stock is fresh and clean; every article having been bought since the first of July. The selection has been carefully made, and as we buy only for CASH, we are confident in being able to give entire satisfaction to our customers. Our stock of Saddlery will be large and more complete this Fall than in any previous season. TURNER & SIDWAY, 49 ...... Lake street, Chicago ...... 49. Hides wanted at the highest market price. Several desirable lots of Kips now arriving.

Broom Corn.

WOODEN WARE, BROOMS BROOM CORN, 95 So. Water-st., Chicago, 95. For sale at the Lowest Cash Prices. The largest stock of WOODEN WARE, (Painted and Plain.) WILLOW AND CEDAR WARE, Cordage, Twine, CORN BASKETS, Broom Maker's Stock, &c., &c., &c., Ever Brought to this City. NATHANIEL WHITE, 95 S Water-st, Chicago.

BROOM CORN EXCHANGE. We invite consignments of BROOM CORN, Have AMPLE STORAGE, make advances, and offer Special Inducements By giving our patrons the benefit of prices paid by consumers in the EAST AND CANADA. All enquiries promptly answered. RAPPLEYEA & SHELDON, Commission Merchants, 248 South Water-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

BARNUM BROTHERS, 138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in TOYS AND FANCY GOODS, WILLOW CABS, Children's Gigs, Carriages, &c., Baskets, Bird Cages, Julip Straws, Quill and Wood Tooth-picks, Feather Dusters, Fly Brushes, And all goods in the line of YANKEE NOTIONS. Headquarters for all kinds of FISHING TACKLE. Orders respectfully solicited. No. 138 Lake street, between Clark and Lasalle streets.

Money to Loan.

TREASURY NOTES, GOLD AND SILVER WANTED AT THE HIGHEST PREMIUM. Land Warrants Bought and Sold. E. W. MORSE, Agent, 35 Clark street, Post Office Box 2163, Chicago, Ill.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap. CHAMBERS & LEE, 121 Lake st.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

NEW FIRM AT THE OLD STAND. IGNATZ HERZOG, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, and Cap Trimmings. I have just received a large and splendid assortment in the above articles, and will sell them at prices equal to the lowest in the market. The latest styles of FUR, WOOL and SILK HATS. IGNATZ HERZOG, No. 122 Lake street. Highest market price paid for all kinds of Raw Furs.

Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS. Corner Clinton and Fulton-Sts, West Side. LEAD PIPE, BULLETS, BAR & SHEET LEAD LINSEED OIL, Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Lytharge. PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS. Orders from the trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. P. O. Box 414. E. W. BLATCHFORD.

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by HAWKINS & CHAPMAN, MICHIGAN MILLS. Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—one trial will convince. ... Graham Flour, Pure Winter Wheat. ... White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality. ...

War Claims

BENEVOLENT WAR-CLAIM ASSOCIATION for the Northwest (established August 1861), for the collection of BOUNTIES and PENSIONS, and the BACK PAY of deceased Soldiers and Sailors. Office 86 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

A PATRIOTIC AND CHARITABLE SOCIETY. JOHN B. TURNER, President. C. A. GREGORY, Secretary. DIRECTORS: JOHN B. TURNER, AUGUSTUS H. BURLEY, VAN H. HIGGINS, EDWARD I. TINKHAM, JULIAN S. RUMSEY, ... E. C. LARNED.

The character and standing of the gentlemen who compose the Association, is a guarantee to the public that the operations of the society will be conducted with fidelity and economy, and for the best interests of those who may need their benefits to procure. For the present, claims upon the Government will be collected upon the following scale of charges: Upon all claims for sums of Fifty Dollars or less, a charge of One Dollar. Upon all claims for sums exceeding Fifty Dollars (where a commission is allowable) ... per cent. on the amount. Upon claims for Pensions, (and where a per centage is disallowed by law) the smallest charge possible within legal rates. As it is designed to have the income of the Association simply cover the necessary expenses of conducting its business, and to do the business as near at cost as possible, should it be found upon a few months' trial that these rates are too high for that purpose, they will be reduced to a point just sufficient to accomplish the object. Persons having claims for Pension, Bounty or Back Pay, &c., should address the Secretary by letter, stating all the facts as near as possible, and state plainly the writer's Post Office and State. Address C. A. GREGORY, Secretary, P. O. Box 1811, Chicago, Ills.

NAMES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION: Van H. Higgins, Mark Skinner, C. H. Ray, J. Young Scammon, E. I. Tinkham, A. H. Burley, L. Haven, J. S. Rumsey, A. Carter, Thos. Church, Wm. Blair, ... J. D. Thompson, S. B. McCagg, Rev. R. Collyer, Wm. Bross, ... C. A. Gregory, W. H. Brown, ... L. P. Hilliard, Geo. Steel, J. H. Foster, J. B. Turner, J. Beecher, A. C. Coventry, ... W. F. Ryerson, ... L. Scripps, F. W. Willard.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE FOR EVERY COUNTY IN THE NORTHWEST. Office 88 Dearborn Street Chicago Ill. ISAAC R. HITT & CO., Attorneys for Soldiers for ten years past, continue to collect claims of every kind here, at Washington, and at each State Capital of the Northwest. Soldiers and Officers discharged, collect their pay here; estates ... Contractors' Bills settled here; Claims of deceased soldiers ... Pension Certificates obtained at Washington. Pension Money collected at the several Pension Agencies in each State.

WAR CLAIM OFFICE OF LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Attorneys at Law. All kinds of Claims promptly collected. Pensions and Bounty obtained; Treasurer's Warrants promptly collected and the money remitted. Fees $2.50. Discharged Soldiers' pay collected. Fees $1.00. Address LEAVITT & WRIGHT, Chicago, Ill. Office 63 Clark street.

WILLSON & MERRIAM, of the "Central Western War Claim, Bounty and Pension Office," 48 Clark street Chicago, Ills. are in almost daily receipt of Invalid Pension Certificates and certificates for Arrears of Pay due deceased soldiers. Theirs is the oldest War Claim Establishment in the West, and parties who have their business promptly, efficiently and reliably attended to, can have it done by applying to them.

OFFICE FOR INVENTORS. GRITZNER & COHEN, Washington, D. C. Post Office Box 135. REFERENCES:—Hon. L. Trumbull, U. S. Senate, Ill.; Hon. J. W. Grimes, U. S. Senate, Ia.; Hon. E. B. Washburne, M. C., Ill.; Hon. Owen Lovejoy, M. C., Ill.; Hon. F. E. Spinner, U. S. Treasury; J. H. Watson, Esq., Ass't Sec't of War; Geo. Harrington, Esq., Ass't Sec't of the Treasurer; J. R. Jones, Esq., U. S. Marshal, Chicago.

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ALEXANDER SILLER, Notary Public and Commissioner and Agent for Military Claims, No. 8 South Clark street, corner of South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Having been connected with the United States Pay Department in the Districts of Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, I am enabled to procure arrears of Pay, Bounty, Pensions, etc., with unusual efficiency and dispatch. Special attention paid to the accounts of resigned officers and discharged soldiers, who can obtain their pay through me without visiting a Paymaster. I am also prepared to sell Exchange on Great Britain, Continental Europe, Collect Inheritances, etc., by power of attorney. References by permission—Hon. F. A. Hoffman, Lt. Governor of Illinois; Hon. Edward Salomon, Governor of Wisconsin; Hon. David Tod, Governor of Ohio.

CARR BROTHERS, ILLINOIS BRANCH HOUSE OF "The National Claim Agency" Of Harvey, Collins & Brace, Washington, D. C. Knight's Block, 128 Dearborn street, Chicago. The most reliable and ONLY DIRECT War Claim Agency in Chicago. Particular attention paid to SPECIAL CLAIMS, PENSIONS, BOUNTIES and PATENTS. NO ADVANCE FEES demanded and NO CHARGE made for presenting claims if not recovered. To parties having LARGE CLAIMS we would say we can give UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY for any amount required. Address CARR BROTHERS, "National Claim Agency" P. O. Box 1001. REFER to Chicago Tribune Company; C. H. Scriven & Co.; John A. Nichols; ... Hollister & Watkins; ...

Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Cook County Circuit Court, October Term, A. D. 1862. Thomas Richmond and Olive Richmond his wife, vs. Daniel O. Quivey and Henry Hunrichouser. Public notice is hereby given to the said Daniel O. Quivey and Henry Hunrichouser that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 21st day of August, A. D. 1862, at the suit of the said Thomas Richmond and Olive Richmond his wife, and against the estate of the said Daniel O. Quivey and Henry Hunrichouser, for the sum of Twenty Hundred and Fifty Dollars, directed to the sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Daniel O. Quivey and Henry Hunrichouser shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the 2nd Monday of October, A. D. 1862, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Thomas Richmond and Olive Richmond, his wife, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same. WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. BURNHAM & MARTIN, Plff's Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, October Term, 1862. George H. Jewell vs. Mary Jewell.—In Chancery. Affidavit of the non-residence of Mary Jewell, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court of Cook County. Notice is hereby given to the said Mary Jewell that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the fifteenth day of August, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the second Monday of October next, (1862,) as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said Mary Jewell shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the second Monday of October, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. W. S. FELKER, Compl't's Sol'r.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, September Term 1862. George W. Bohanan vs. George Asbury Johnson and Juliet M. Johnson.—In Chancery. Affidavit of the non-residence of George Asbury Johnson and Juliet M. Johnson, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County. Notice is hereby given to the said George Asbury Johnson and Juliet M. Johnson, that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the twenty-second day of August 1862 and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of September next, (1862), as is by law required. Now, unless you the said George Asbury Johnson and Juliet M. Johnson, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of September, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk. S. K. DOW, Compl't's Sol'r.

ESTATE OF ASHLEY GILBERT, DECEASED—Public notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Ashley Gilbert, deceased, to present the same for adjudication and settlement to the October Term of the County Court of Cook County, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of October A. D. 1862. MARIA GILBERT, Administratrix. Chicago, Aug. 19th, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, November Term, 1862. James Summers and Edward Martin vs. Orrin J. Rose, Daniel F. Huston, William Lill, William L. Davis, Edward Martin, Lawrence Prout, Edward Scully, Thomas Scully, Patrick Dunn, Bridget Quirk, Ellen Scully, Margaret Scully, George Prout, William Prout, Ellen Prout, Otto Klemm, Joseph E. Sheffield, Matthew Jordan, Bridget Jordan, his wife, John Prout, Michael Prout, Mary Lesson, William Lesson and John Lesson. Affidavit that Otto Klemm, Joseph E. Sheffield, Matthew Jordan, Bridget Jordan, his wife, John Prout, Edward Scully and Michael Prout, defendants above named, are non-residents, and that Mary Lesson, William Lesson, and John Lesson, defendants above named, are minors ... having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Otto Klemm, Joseph E. Sheffield, Matthew Jordan, Bridget Jordan, his wife, John Prout, Michael Prout, Mary Lesson, William Lesson, John Lesson and Edward Scully, that the complainants filed their bill of complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof, on the fifth day of August, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of November next, (1862,) as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said Otto Klemm, Joseph E. Sheffield, Matthew Jordan, Bridget Jordan, his wife, John Prout, Michael Prout, Mary Lesson, William Lesson, John Lesson, Edward Scully and Michael Prout shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of November, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainants' bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk. D. N. BURNHAM, Compl'ts Sol'r.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE. STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—County Court of Cook County. Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of Dolliver Walker, deceased, will appear before the County Court of Cook County, at the September Term thereof, to be holden on the third Monday of September, A. D. 1862, at the Court House in Chicago, for the purpose of having adjusting all claims against said estate; when and where all persons having claims against said estate are notified to attend and file the same. ABIGAIL F. WALKER, Administratrix Estate Dolliver Walker. Chicago, July 23d, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, September Term, 1862. Sarah M. Dunn vs. David Dunn.—In Chancery. Affidavit of the non-residence of David Dunn, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said David Dunn, that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof on the ninth day of August, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of September next, (1862), as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said David Dunn, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of September, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk. J. WOODBRIDGE SMITH, Compl't's Sol'r.

Lumber.

LUMBER.—I would invite the attention of dealers and others purchasing lumber in Chicago to one of the largest and most complete assortments of Lumber in this market, consisting of ... Flooring and Siding, Lath, Shingles, ... Long Timber, ... Prices ... the charges of the times. ...

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, Grand Rapids, St. Paul, &c. ... Day Express departs at ... Night Express departs at ... Janesville Accommodation departs at ... Day Express arrives at ... Night Express arrives at ... Janesville Accommodation arrives at ... GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt. F. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD. Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows: ... Mail Express leaves at ... (Sundays excepted) ... Night Express ... Aurora Accommodation leaves at ... C. G. HAMMOND, Supt.

DETROIT AND CHICAGO RAILROAD LINE. On and after MONDAY, May 5th, the Michigan Southern Railroad Company will run a passenger line between Chicago and Detroit via Adrian, without change of cars, making direct connections with all Canadian Lines East from Detroit. Elegant coaches with raised ventilated roof, and Salisbury Dusters, will run through on day trains, and Sleeping cars on night trains. ... Leave Chicago at 7 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Arrive in Detroit at ... Leave Detroit at ... Arrive in Chicago at ... Tickets sold at all the principal ticket offices in the Northwest. Also at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, and at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets, Chicago. ... General Passenger Agent.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT. Michigan Southern and Lake Shore RAILROAD. On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows: NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS. 7.00 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Southern Road, connecting at Toledo with train for Air Line Road, at White Pigeon with trains for Kalamazoo, ... at Adrian with trains for Jackson, at Air Line Junction with trains for Monroe and Detroit. NIGHT EXPRESS. 7.30 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air-Line Junction with trains for Detroit. ... All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches ... between Cleveland and Chicago without change. ... Through Tickets ... JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Supt., Toledo, O. ... SAWYER, Gen'l Western Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS. On and after SUNDAY, May 4th, 1862, Trains will leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows: 7.00 A. M.—(Except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at ... P. M., Suspension Bridge at ... A. M., Albany ... New York ... 7.30 P. M.—(Except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at ... A. M., Suspension Bridge ... P. M., Albany ... New York ... Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago ... Mail Train ... Fast Express ... The 7.30 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage. Ruttan's Patent Ventilators are used on Day Express trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains. Baggage Checked Through. THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot. R. N. RICE, General Superintendent. J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD. FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS. On and after MONDAY, May 5th, 1862, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) as follows: ... and arrive at Milwaukee at ... Trains arrive at Chicago at 11.30 A. M. and ... P. M. ... Accommodation Train leaves Chicago at ... S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!! CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD, Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville. TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, as follows: 7.00 A. M.—Day Express and Mail (Sundays excepted.) 7.30 P. M. Night Express (Saturdays excepted.) Arrive at Cincinnati at ... SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS.—At Indianapolis for Peru, Columbus, Madison, Jeffersonville, ... Louisville, ... Cincinnati ... EASTERN CONNECTIONS ... Through tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Ticket Offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Office, No. 122 Randolph street, Chicago, (under the Sherman House). JOHN BRANDT, Gen. Sup't, Richmond, Ind. CHAS. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent, Chicago. SAM A. LEWIS, West'n Pass. Agent.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME. Summer arrangement, commencing Sunday, May 4th, 1862. Trains leave Chicago, Day Express and Mail, Sundays excepted, ... A. M.; Night Express, Saturdays excepted, ... P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, ... P. M. Through Trains arrive ... Joliet Accommodation arrives ... JOHN F. TRACY, Gen'l Sup't.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at 7.00 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays.) 6.45 P. M. Night Express, (except Saturdays.) ... Arrive at Chicago at 8.15 A. M. and ... P. M. For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. Also—For ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON. And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named. Sleeping Cars on all night trains, and baggage checked through to all Eastern Cities. But one change of cars between Chicago and Philadelphia via Allentown on trains leaving Chicago at ... Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago. WM. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent. ... Ticket Agent.

1862. THE 1862. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R. 235 Miles Double Track, (with its connections,) IS A FIRST-CLASS ROUTE, FOR SAFETY, COMFORT AND SPEED To all the Eastern Cities! THE TRACK IS STONE BALLASTED AND ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST! THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA (with close connections from Western Cities) ALL CONNECTING DIRECT TO NEW YORK THROUGH PHILADELPHIA, And close connections at Harrisburg for BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON. FROM PITTSBURGH TO NEW YORK One train runs daily (435 miles,) VIA ALLENTOWN, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS Arriving in advance of all other Routes. EIGHT DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK. Tickets for Sale to Boston by Boat or Railroad. Boat Tickets good on any of the sound lines. FARE TO ALL POINTS AS LOW AS ANY OTHER. SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS TO PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH AND TRANSFERRED FREE.

FREIGHTS! By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the North Western Lakes. Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit. THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad ARE AT ALL TIMES AS FAVORABLE AS ARE CHARGED BY OTHER RAILROAD COMPANIES. Be particular to mark packages "VIA PENNA. CENTRAL R. R." For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company: CLARKE & CO., Chicago, Illinois; ... STEWART, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh; CLARKE & CO. ... H. W. BROWN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio; ... MELDRUM & CO., Madison, Ind.; ... Louisville, Ky.; ... AIKMAN & CO., Evansville, Ind.; ... N. W. GRAHAM & CO., ... Ohio; ... LANGLEY, Gallipolis, Ohio; ... BALLARD & CO., ... Ohio; ... PIERCE & CO., ... Ohio; ... McDOWELL & ... Portsmouth, Ohio; ... Maysville, Ky.; ... Covington, Ky.; ... JOHNSON, ... Ky.; ... SEATON, ... Ky.; ... St. Louis, Mo. ... General Travelling Agent for South and West.

LIVE STOCK. Drovers and Farmers will find this the most favorable route for Live Stock. ... Capacious Yards, well watered and supplied with every convenience, have been opened on this line and its connections, ... to the PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND BALTIMORE markets. ... H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia. ... E. LEWIS, Gen. Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. On and after MONDAY, May 5th, 1862, ... Fulton Air Line ... Freeport Line ... Cedar Rapids ... Dubuque ... Rockford ... E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't. G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE. CHANGE OF TIME. Trains leave Chicago at ... A. M. Day Express; ... P. M. Night Express ... Trains leave from St. Louis ...

The Tribune.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1862.

THE CITY.

THE PEOPLE'S WAR RALLY.

THE COURT HOUSE SQUARE MEETING.

The Battle Flag of the Illinois Eighth.

GRAND RALLY AT BRYAN HALL.

Speeches by Maj. Gen. Curtis, Maj. General McClernand, Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Gen. Washburne, Ex-Gov. Randall, and Others—Great Enthusiasm—Resolutions to Gov. Yates.

Saturday witnessed another vast uprising of the people in pursuance of the invitation issued by the Board of Trade. The day meeting had been announced for the Court House Square, which, at 4 o'clock was densely crowded in spite of the threatening aspect of the weather, which ultimately rendered an early adjournment necessary.

The meeting was called to order by J. L. Hancock, esq., and after music by the old Light Guard Band, Major Sherman introduced Gen. S. R. Curtis, who was received with loud applause.

The General began his remarks by expressing his gratification at having the privilege of meeting and greeting so large a concourse of earnest, Union loving citizens here in Chicago, moved as they were by a spirit of devotion to their country and its vital interests. On the banks of the Potomac and on the shores of Lake Michigan, he found the people manifesting the same spirit of patriotic enthusiasm, and giving the strongest possible assurance that they were unalterably determined never to cease working and fighting till the rebellion is crushed out. This government had the power of self-vindication, and would exercise that power, at all times and at every hazard.

We had, notwithstanding our numerous reverses, made good progress since the war commenced. Prior to the outbreak of this rebellion, the conspirators had possession, or at least the control of our army and navy. Everything was ripe for the rebellion. When it flamed up, we felt that it could easily and quickly be quenched. We were not prepared for it. But now we were prepared and ready for the work. We were determination of the people to push forward in this war, till the last vestige of treason was obliterated from our land. Our armies had done nobly, whenever they had been given an opportunity to display their valor and skill. He had in a column of brave western boys, the first through Maryland. This State, one year ago, was imperiled with treason; now she was loyal and strong. At Missouri the rebels had repeatedly been routed by the valor of western troops. Their most prominent leaders had all been driven out of the State.

He had often been asked, "When will the war end?" He could not tell; but it must continue till the rebellion was crushed, and the supremacy of the Government restored all over the land. This was a war between Liberty and Despotism—between Freedom and Slavery. There was room for no middle ground. It was a fight on at fight determinedly, till we should achieve a permanent and an honorable peace. He believed in an Almighty Ruler, who swayed the destinies of nations as of individuals; and he felt confident that the Almighty was on our side, and therefore success must sooner or later be ours.

For one, he had tried to avert this war, but without avail. All such efforts and overtures were spurned with scorn by those who were settled purpose it was to overthrow this government. It was *their* war, not ours. It might be that this outbreak was but the beginning of a revolution that should extend the wide earth over—a contest in which Republicanism and Despotism would be pitted against each other in deadly hostility. If so, we must participate in it; and perhaps the great Lumber of the West was the most fitting spot on earth for this contest to be settled.

After adding a few words more by way of encouragement to the people, and also complimentary to Gen. McClernand, the speaker retired; whereupon, the Mayor introduced Gen. Washburne of New York.

The General, after declining making a speech as he only wished to prepare the way for Gen McClernand, who was present, and from whom the people were anxious to hear, he should not stand in the way of the gallant and courageous son of Illinois, whose acts both in Congress and on the battle field had shed glory on Illinois and the character of this State. He would at once introduce

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN A. M'CLERNAND.

The appearance of this gentleman was the signal for the most enthusiastic cheering. When this had subsided, Gen. McClernand proceeded to address the multitude in a speech of great eloquence and power. He said that he did not how to repay the honor of such a reception, yet he did acknowledge it simply as a tribute to the soldiers who were now doing honor to their love of country. He had always been proud of Illinois, he was now more proud of her than ever before. She had constituted immortality of men and means to defend this government, and won for herself a high and enviable place among her sister States. Her loyalty was national in its character, her people were imbued with the spirit of true devotion to the federal government. The watch-word of her soldiers was that if the ancient Roman, "Liberty or death." He believed Illinois would yet become the great battle field for this war. He had witnessed with pride and pleasure the conduct of our brave Illinois troops, on more than one hard fought field.

The speaker here entered into a some what minute recital of the battles fought at Belmont, Donelson, and Pittsburg Landing, and paid a just tribute to the skill and valor of the Union soldiers who fought so nobly on those fields. In the midst of these sanguinary engagements, the tide of vic tory for the Federal army was turned by Illinois troops, without whose support, the day must have been lost to us.

As to the recent events in Virginia, the speaker said but little regard them as disastrous to our forces.

The results had not been commensurate with the expectations of the people.

He hoped our generals would yet retrieve those misfortunes. He was in favor of a vigorous policy. Any commander who acted with only open STRATEGY, must fail. We want the right man to lead us; a man who will appoint a subordinate officer on account of his merits, and not because he is a graduate of a particular school. Neither Cæsar, nor Cromwell were graduates of West Point.

The speaker here referred to Grandall's speech, the regimental flag, carried through several battles by the 8th Illinois Regiment, was displayed. It was torn and shot and shivered by balls from the musket side. The General then, pointing at the worn and tattered emblem, made a most eloquent appeal to the people to sustain the stars and stripes, no matter who might be at the head. He said he could not be written in future history that 30,000,000 my people had failed in their attainment of self-government.

After thanking the people for the compliment paid the and for their kind attention to his words, the General retired amid the most vociferous applause.

The band played the "Star Spangled Banner," when it was announced that the meeting would adjourn to Bryan Hall at half-past seven.

THE EVENING MEETING AT BRYAN HALL.

In spite of the unpropitious weather which seems alm ost invariably to be the concomitant of all war meetings, Bryan Hall was densely filled. There was a large sprinkling of ladies in the galleries who manifested quite as much enthusiasm as the male portion of the audience. About eight o'clock, the speakers of the evening accompanied by various members of the Board of Trade ascended the platform amidst hearty applause.

C. T. Wheeler, Esq. President of the Board of Trade, presided and introduced Hon. Lyman Trumbull who was received with hearty applause. He spoke substantially as follows:

SENATOR TRUMBULL'S ADDRESS.

Fellow citizens: I will not say to those war times, when people are listening to the roar of battle for a civilian to interest you who are looking for cannon rather than words. It is especially difficult to speak to an audience which has listened within an hour or two to the heroes of Fea Ridge, Fort Donelson and Shiloh. You have had before you the Commander-in-Chief of the army which fought and won the victory of Fea Ridge in which so many Illinoisans distinguished themselves. There were many Illinoisans in that hard fought battle, bought for seven days and nights in a struggle for the Union. You need had before you the Commander-in-Chief of that battle. He was followed by a major general from your own State, who time and again has led your Illinois sons, brothers and relatives in battle, and returned victory to victory and victory again. A general who never turned his back to the foe, and who, with his brave men has shed an imperishable lustre upon the State. Illinois has given to